Calendar No. 982

97TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 97-680

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1983

DECEMBER 13 (legislative day, NOVEMBER 30), 1982.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. SCHMITT, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 7205]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 7205), making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1983, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes recommended.

Amount of comparable House bill (current year only)	$79,256,259,000
Amount of Senate bill over comparable House bill	5,975,737,000
Total bill as reported to Senate (current year only)	85,231,996,000
Amount of comparable appropriations, 1982	84,607,428,000
Budget estimates, 1983 (current year only)	73,965,761,000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Over the comparable appropriations for 1982	+624,568,000
Over the Presidential estimates for 1983	+11,266,235,000

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Budget Estimates

This report reflects all the budget requests submitted by the President to date, including proposals for later transmittal appearing in the appendix to the President's budget which have not yet been formally transmitted. In some instances, the program structure proposed by the administration has been adjusted to reflect current law, instead of legislative recommendations which have not yet been adopted. In the process of making this translation to current law appropriations structure, it has been necessary to make certain assumptions about allocating portions of the budget request to the current law format. Adjustments have also been made to delete amounts requested for items previously appropriated for the entire fiscal year in the current continuing resolution.

New Programs

The Committee did not consider funding for several newly authorized programs. Although budget amendments for some of these programs are or will be submitted, the Committee has not had sufficient time to study these proposals, which are normally examined through public hearings. Funding for newly authorized programs will be considered in a subsequent appropriations bill.

New General Provision

The current continuing resolution, Public Law 97-276, previously appropriated $105,000,000 for the entire fiscal year for five activities: immunization of children against communicable diseases, training of practitioners of family medicine and general dentistry, operation of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, support of the Chappie James Center at Tuskegee University, and nursing research. The Committee has therefore not included appropriations for these purposes in this regular bill, H.R. 7205. The Committee has also excluded these amounts from the relevant levels that this report shows for comparative purposes; i.e., from the tables and text intended to display the budget request and the House and Senate allowances for each relevant appropriation account.

It has, however, added to the bill a general provision (section 512) to ensure that the amounts previously appropriated for these five activities are not charged against other amounts in the bill (as would otherwise be required by the continuing resolution). The section is a technical one intended only to prevent bookkeeping mechanics that could inadvertently result in the loss of these five appropriations provided in the continuing resolution.

Community service employment for older Americans.—$286,800,000 is recommended, to provide an estimated 56,100 jobs for low-income, unemployed individuals over age 55; this is an increase of 1,900 jobs over the current level.

Veterans employment.—An earmark of $58,100,000 within funding for the Employment Service is recommended, for an estimated 2,000 staff to maintain the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program. In addition, $8,535,000 is included for the Veterans Employment Service, compared to $7,137,000 provided in fiscal 1982.

Health services.—$1,027,846,00 for health services activities, including the Primary Care and Maternal and Child Health block grants.

Centers for Disease Control.—$290,368,000 for disease control activities, including the Preventive Health Services block grant.

National Institutes of Health.—$3,999,887,000, including sufficient funds to maintain at least the 1982 level of new and competing research grants and training positions, and to pay full indirect costs.

Alcohol, drug abuse and mental health.—$858,561,000, including block grant funding and St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Health resources.—$194,338,000 for assistance to students and institutions to maintain the supply of trained health professionals.

Low income energy assistance.—$1,850,000,000 is included for the Low Income Energy program, $550,000,000 more than the requested level.

Social services block grant.—$2,450,000,000 is included, the full amount required by law for this entitlement program.

Human development services.—$1,754,194,000 is included to maintain current services for Head Start, and provide increases for selected programs serving the elderly and the developmentally disabled.

Child welfare services.—$572,669,000 is included to maintain the current level of child welfare assistance programs, and fully fund adoption assistance and foster care entitlement activities.

Community services block grant.—$348,000,000 is recommended to maintain the current level of grants to States for anti-poverty services.

Compensatory education for the disadvantaged.—$3,207,500,000, including $2,727,360,000 for grants to local education agencies.

Impact Aid.—$475,000,000 for school assistance in federally affected areas, the full amount authorized.

Education for the handicapped.—$1,110,252,000, including $970,000,000 for the State grant program.

Rehabilitation services and handicapped research.—$1,036,727,000, to maintain the current level of research, training,

and special projects, while providing an increase for basic State grants.

Vocational and adult education.—$803,500,000, including $558,155,000 for basic State grants, $60,875,000 more than the fiscal 1982 level, and $95,000,000 for adult education.

Student aid.—$3,567,800,000 for student financial assistance programs, including Pell grants and work study.

Higher and continuing education.—$374,940,000, including special programs for the disadvantaged and strengthening developing institutions.

Libraries and learning resources.—$80,320,000, including $60,000,000 for public library services.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting.—$130,000,000 in FY 1985 advance funding, the authorized amount and the same as the House level.

Entitlement programs.—$60,223,313,000 is included for programs whose funding is considered mandatory under terms of existing laws. This is an increase of $5,816,557,000 over the House, which funded entitlement programs in anticipation of subsequent supplemental appropriations. Together with $1,924,341,000 of fiscal 1982 advances against fiscal 1983 appropriations, the total for mandatory items is $62,147,654,000.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

1982 comparable appropriation	[1] $91,465,000
1983 appropriation request	[1] 78,211,000
House allowance	Not considered
Committee recommendation	Not considered

[1] Excludes funding for the Work Incentives Program.

The Committee concurs with the House in deferring action on this appropriation, which provides for Federal administrative costs of the Employment and Training Administration. Funding for these activities will be considered together with the Employment and Training Assistance appropriation, which is also being deferred due to late enactment of authorizing legislation. In the interim, funding is being provided through a continuing resolution.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ASSISTANCE

1982 comparable appropriation	$3,031,844,000
1983 appropriation request	2,387,000,000
House allowance	Not considered
Committee recommendation	Not considered

The Committee concurs with the House in deferring action on this appropriation, which provides support for activities primarily authorized by the Job Training Partnership Act. Since this legislation was not enacted until October 13, 1982, the Committee has not yet held hearings to consider funding recommendations. Furthermore, the administration's budget request is based on a legislative proposal that was not enacted by Congress; no new budget request has yet been proposed under the Job Training Partnership Act. In the interim, funding for existing employment and training programs is being provided through a continuing resolution.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

1982 comparable appropriation	$277,100,000
1983 appropriation request	
House allowance	277,100,000
Committee recommendation	286,800,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $286,800,000 for Community Service Employment for Older Americans. This is $9,700,000 more than both the House allowance and the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation.

The administration made no fiscal year 1983 request for this program, which provides part-time jobs for unemployed low income persons aged 55 and over.

The Committee action will support an estimated 56,100 slots for the period July 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984, an increase of 1,900 over the current jobs level of 54,200.

The Committee concurs with the House in earmarking 78 percent of these funds for national contractors and 22 percent for States. Such a split is equivalent to the current distribution of the program's funding.

The Committee urges the Department to seriously consider funding a national organization which would address the unique needs of Pacific Island/Asian American elderly under the Community Service Employment for Older Americans Program. The Committee understands that these citizens have significant problems due to their frequent limited English-speaking ability and that they are not represented satisfactorily by any of the current minority national organizations.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

1982 comparable appropriation	$306,000,000
1983 appropriation request	35,000,000
House allowance	35,000,000
Committee recommendation	280,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $280,000,000 for Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances. This is $245,000,000 more than both the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $26,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $306,000,000.

The Committee's recommendation is based on the need for these mandatory benefits and allowances as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that $172,000,000 is needed to operate the programs extant at the time the budget was prepared. This compares to the budget request estimate of $178,000,000. It should be noted that the Administration included an offset of $143,000,000 in this account for proposed legislation which was never enacted and which should, therefore, be disregarded in the appropriation of funds.

In addition to the $172,000,000 recommended for the above programs, the Committee recommends $108,000,000 for the newly-enacted increase in benefits for ex-servicemembers. No estimate of the costs for this program have been received from the Administration and current Congressional Budget Office estimates are being used.

This appropriation provides unemployment compensation benefits to special worker groups, including unemployment payments for former servicemembers, trade adjustment assistance payments for those affected by imports and payments made under other Federal programs which includes, in 1983, only payments made under title II of the Redwood National Park Expansion Act of 1978 to those displaced by the provisions of this Act. In 1982, unemployment insurance payments were also provided on the basis of public service employment.

The Committee recommendation is composed of $205,000,000 for ex-servicemembers, including funds for those benefits recently en-

acted, $65,000,000 for trade adjustment assistance and $10,000,000 for those affected by the Redwood Act.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

1982 comparable appropriation	$39,272,000
1983 appropriation request	22,200,000
House allowance	22,200,000
Committee recommendation	22,200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $22,200,000 for Grants to States for Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services. This is the same as the House allowance and the Administration's request and $17,072,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $39,272,000. In addition, $2,454,300,000 is recommended to be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund, which is $131,100,000 over the Administration's request of $2,323,200,000 and $75,400,000 over the House allowance.

Employment Service

The total recommended for the Employment Service is $825,600,000 including both Federal and trust funds. This recommendation is the same as the House allowance and $93,177,000 more than the comparable amount for fiscal year 1982 of $732,423,000 and $84,800,000 more than the President's budget request of $740,800,000. These amounts include contingency funds of $55,400,000 in fiscal year 1982 and $91,200,000 in fiscal year 1983, $9,800,000 over the President's request.

The Employment Service provides State assistance to job seekers, including job findings and placement, counseling, testing and other services to workers. State Employment Service Agencies also assist employers through labor market information, manpower planning, and information on job modification and personnel practices. Although funded primarily with trust fund resources, Federal funding is required for services to persons not covered by State unemployment compensation laws and for whom unemployment taxes, from which the tust funds are derived, are not paid.

The Committee recommends that an additional $84,800,000 in trust funds over the request be provided for the Employment Service to maintain the Service at 24,800 staff years. Approximately 21,800 staff years were requested in the President's 1983 budget, a reduction of 8,200 from the approximately 30,000 staff years realized in 1981. A further reduction in 1983 in the level of effort to the job market in these times of high unemployment is not warranted and appears to this Committee to be counter-productive. In fiscal year 1982, the administration estimates an average of 23,350 to 24,800 Employment Service staff years will be realized. The amount recommended for the Employment Service includes $58,200,000 and an estimated 2,000 staff to maintain the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program.

Unemployment Insurance Service

The total recommended for the Unemployment Insurance Service is $1,650,900,000 in the trust funds, an increase of $75,400,000 over the House allowance. This is $112,377,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable amount of $1,538,523,000 and $46,300,000 more than the President's budget request of $1,604,600,000. No Federal funds are recommended for this activity. In fiscal year 1982, $20,000,000 was provided in a supplemental appropriation for the operation of a Federal Supplemental Compensation program. The Committee has included an additional amount of $46,300,000 for the operation of the Federal Supplemental Compensation program in 1983. This is the same as the Administration's estimate and $3,800,000 over the House allowance. The recommended amounts include contingency funds of $511,144,000 in fiscal year 1982 and $535,976,000 for fiscal year 1983. The contingency amount for fiscal year 1983 is $46,300,000 over the President's budget request.

The Unemployment Insurance Service administers State unemployment compensation laws, with two major functions: the collection of unemployment taxes from employers and the payment of unemployment benefits. For fiscal year 1983 the State agencies are expected to collect $14,300,000,000 in State taxes and pay $19,900,000,000 in benefits to 9,200,000 beneficiaries under the Federal and State regular and extended compensation programs.

The Committee approves the request for an additional $6,200,000 for an enhanced Random Audit Program. The Random Audit process will provide resources for 20 State Employment Security Agencies to implement a random audit system of monitoring the rates of improper payments, identifying specific causes, and providing information to use in designing systems and procedures to significantly reduce the level of overpayments. The Committee also approves the President's request to add $425,000 to implement a limited number of automated systems that will reduce and help prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in unemployment benefit payments. The request reflects a reduction in reporting requirements and a redesign of essential national data systems. The Committee continues to look favorably on the added emphasis directed to improving the integrity of the unemployment insurance system.

The Committee also approves the reductions proposed by the President of $1,900,000 for unemployment cost model management and of $27,980,000 to increase productivity while still being able to maintain a high level of efficient and effective delivery of services for all claimants.

In the event economic conditions result in the need for increased appropriations to process mandatory workload of the Unemployment Insurance Service, the Labor Department is urged to promptly notify the Committee and seek whatever additional amounts are necessary. Unemployment Insurance Service staff should be adjusted quickly to insure expeditious handling of unanticipated workload increases; this should be done without diverting Employment Service staff, to avoid disruption of important job-finding activities.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

1982 comparable appropriation $4,318,000,000

1983 appropriation request	4,572,000,000
House allowance	3,798,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,411,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,411,000,000 for advances to the unemployment trust fund and other funds. This is $839,000,000 higher than the budget request and $1,613,000,000 higher than the House allowance. The recommendation is $1,093,000,000 higher than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation. The Committee recommendation, taken together with $1,361,000,000 in unused 1982/1983 budget authority, will provide a total availability in 1983 of $6,772,000,000.

The advances to the unemployment trust fund and other funds account makes repayable advances to the extended unemployment compensation account, to the Federal unemployment account and to the Federal employees' compensation account in the unemployment trust fund. Repayable advances are also authorized to be made to the black lung disability trust fund. Nonrepayable advances are also authorized to be made to the extent necessary to the Federal unemployment benefits and allowances account from which unemployment benefits are paid under various Federal unemployment compensation laws. Effective September 12, 1982, nonrepayable advances are also authorized to be made to the Unemployment Trust Fund for the newly-enacted Federal Supplemental Compensation program.

The Committee recommendation is based on the budget request of $4,572,000,000 submitted in January, 1982 offset by $1,361,000,000 in unused 1982/1983 funds. The Committee further recommends adding $2,200,000,000 for the newly-enacted Federal Supplemental Compensation program which was enacted subsequent to the budget submission. The House allowance also includes this addition.

The House allowance is based on the Administration's mid-term review estimates for new budget authority and unused 1982/1983 funds. The Committee notes, however, that actual unused 1982/1983 funding available for 1983 programs is $1,361,000,000, $353,000,000 less than the $1,714,000,000 projected in July, 1982.

The Labor Department is urged to promptly notify the Committee in the event additional amounts appear to be necessary for the advances appropriation.

Labor-Management Services Administration

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1982 comparable appropriation	$54,910,000
1983 appropriation request	60,153,000
House allowance	56,002,000
Committee recommendation	60,153,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $60,153,000 for the Labor-Management Services Administration, the same as the Administration's request and $4,151,000 over the House allowance. The recommendation is $5,243,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $54,910,000.

The Labor-Management Services Administration provides assistance to unions, employers, and State and local governments in

labor-management relations matters. It also audits and investigates labor organizations for compliance with Federal laws, including election and embezzlement investigations. Other responsibilities include administering veterans reemployment rights programs and pension and welfare benefit programs.

The Committee recommends restoring the House reduction of $4,151,000 and 150 positions to perform additional embezzlement investigations and financial audits in the Labor-Management Standards Enforcement Activity.

The Committee concurs with the House in allowing increases totaling $2,154,000 for such mandatory items as within-grade promotions, annualization of the Federal pay raise of October 1981, working capital fund charges, and supplies. The increases are partially offset by decreases totaling $1,819,000.

Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation

1982 comparable appropriation	$91,075,000
1983 appropriation request	106,693,000
House allowance	106,693,000
Committee recommendation	106,693,000

The Committee recommends $106,693,000 for the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation. This is the same as the administration's request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $15,618,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $91,075,000.

The Committee recommends allowing the bill language requested in the President's budget, authorizing expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing available to the Corporation. The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation's budget program for fiscal year 1983 includes benefit payments of $75,902,000, multiemployer financial assistance payments of $2,800,000 and administrative costs of $27,991,000. This includes an increase of 40 positions to enable the Corporation to adequately address major priorities and objectives in fiscal year 1983.

The purposes of the Corporation include encouraging continuation of voluntary private pension plans and guaranteeing payment of pension benefits to participants covered by plans that terminate.

Employment Standards Administration

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1982 comparable appropriation	$157,909,000
1983 appropriation request	169,296,000
House allowance	169,296,000
Committee recommendation	169,296,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $169,296,000 for the Employment Standards Administration. This is the same as the

administration's request and the same as the House Allowance. The recommendation is $11,387,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $157,909,000. In addition, the amount of $347,000 is recommended to be expended from the special fund in accordance with the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. There is also $21,192,000 recommended to be transferred from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund for expenses of operation and administration of the black lung benefits program.

This agency administers Fair Labor Standards Act legislation, including enforcement of minimum wage and compliance activities. It also administers worker's compensation programs, as well as Davis-Bacon and Services Contract Acts, which require determinations of "prevailing wages" to be paid under Government contracts. Also, included within the agency is the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs which enforce statutes and Executive orders prohibiting employment discrimination by Federal contractors.

Included in the recommendation is a program increase of $3,985,000 for increased ADP support for the agency. This increase is part of a five-year plan to integrate all of the agency's programs into a common system. This will provide managers and staff with the capacity to track cases or claims, provide management information, and provide daily operational capability to the employee benefit claims program. The remainder of the increases reflects such mandatory items as increased pay costs, annualization of the Special Targeted Enforcement Program and various increased miscellaneous costs.

The Committee notes that the Secretary of Labor, during fiscal year 1983 budget oversight hearings before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies, testified that there were no plans to close black lung field offices. The Secretary further testified that the cost savings to be derived from closing black lung field offices would be $6,000 or less—the cost of building rental, and that if the closings necessitated additional staffing at the district level, no or little savings would be realized.

There are currently twenty-five black lung field offices which process telephone and walk-in inquiries for black lung beneficiaries and claimants. There are currently 26,500 black lung claims awaiting processing by the Department of Labor. The District Offices are already understaffed and claims are backlogged.

Despite the above, rumors persist and studies continue to be done on the closing of black lung field offices. In view of the above, the Committee directs that the Department of Labor take no action to close black lung field offices.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

1982 comparable appropriation	$348,892,000
1983 appropriation request	339,600,000
House allowance	339,600,000
Committee recommendation	339,600,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $339,600,000 for Special Benefits. This is the same as the administration's requst and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is

$9,292,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $348,892,000.

The special benefits appropriation provides resources necessary to meet required payments for compensation, medical costs, vocational rehabilitation and other benefits to those individuals eligible for assistance under the Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA), and the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

Total estimated obligations for the FECA program are $1,098,000,000, which is $126,000,000 above the estimated fiscal year 1982 obligations of $972,000,000. Obligations in the FECA program are offset by collections from Federal and non-Federal agencies for costs of compensation and medical care incurred by the Department on behalf of the FECA recipients. FECA collections are estimated to be $762,000,000 in fiscal year 1983.

Total estimated obligations for the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' program are $3,600,000, which is $366,000 below the fiscal year 1982 obligations of $3,966,000.

BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND

1982 comparable appropriation	$769,450,000
1982 appropriation request	674,300,000
House allowance	674,300,000
Committee recommendation	674,300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $674,300,000 for the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund. This is the same as the administration's request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $93,055,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation.

The Black Lung Benefits Revenue Act of 1977, companion legislation to the Black Lung Benefits Reform Act of 1977, established this Government-administered trust fund and shifted the fiscal responsibilities of the program from the Federal Government to this trust fund. The Black Lung Disability Trust Fund will pay all black lung compensation, medical, and survivor benefit expenses when no responsible mine operator can be assigned liability for such benefits, or when coal mine employment ceased prior to 1970, in addition to all administrative costs associated with the operations of the program.

The Black Lung Benefits and Revenue Amendments of 1981, enacted December 29, 1981, legislates certain changes in the Black Lung program, intended to remedy the continuing deficit in Trust Fund expenditures and place the Black Lung program on a sound financial basis. Among the changes was a doubling of the excise tax on mined coal from which the trust fund is financed. It is estimated that with this tax increase, receipts will total $602,300,000 for fiscal year 1983. The $72,000,000 difference between the receipts and Trust Fund expenditures will be financed by advances to the Trust Fund by the Treasury. It is estimated that the 1981 amendments will eliminate the need for advances to the Trust Fund by fiscal year 1985 and enable the repayment of the advances back to the Treasury by fiscal year 1994.

The budget authority of $674,300,000 provides $463,455,000 for benefit payments to the 191,340 beneficiaries, $175,800,000 for interest payments on repayable advances, and $35,045,000 for administrative expenses.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1982 comparable appropriation	$195,465,000
1983 appropriation request	206,256,000
House allowance	206,256,000
Committee recommendation	204,256,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $204,256,000 for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. This is $2,000,000 less than the House allowance and budget request. The recommendation is $8,791,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $195,465,000.

The Committee has approved the requested program increases totaling $6,340,000 to provide for: training of field compliance personnel, increases in funding for regulatory analyses of proposed rulemakings, and increases in on-site consultation services to employers in States and jurisdictions.

This agency assures compliance with safety and health laws through inspections of business establishments, citations for violations and, where appropriate, financial penalties; develops standards upon which inspections are are based; and provides consultative services for employers seeking information on how to voluntarily comply with the law.

The Committee also recommends including the appropriation language restrictions contained in the budget request. First, the bill includes the requested language which prohibits the assessment of penalties for first instance non-serious violations unless there are 10 or more such violations. Second, the bill includes the requested provision prohibiting the use of any funds for the proposal or assessment of any penalty against an employer of 10 or fewer employees in cases where the employer has previously requested on-site consultation and is in the process of making a good faith effort to correct the violations found during the on-site consultation. Third, the bill includes a new requested provision prohibiting the obligation or expenditure of funds to enforce or prescribe as a condition for initial, continuing, or final approval of State plans under Section 18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, State administrative or enforcement staffing levels which are greater than levels which are determined by the Secretary of Labor to be equivalent to Federal staffing levels.

There is included in the budget request new language limiting the amount of funds available to States for grants under Section 23(g) of the Act to $47,625,000, an increase in limitation of $3,925,000, to provide for mandatory increases, and specifying that these grants shall fund no less than 50 percent of the costs which the States are required to incur under plans approved by the Secretary. The Committee approves this request.

The Committee is concerned about the use of Federal funds for contract work, and has reduced the appropriation request by

$2,000,000. With the reduction in funding, its is expected that contracts will be limited to only the most essential activities, such as those necessary to give the agency access to highly technical data that might not otherwise be available, so as not to adversely affect the qualify and timeliness of standards proposals. In the past, these funds have supported interagency agreements with the National Bureau of Standards, the National Academy of Sciences and the Department of Agriculture.

Mine Safety and Health Administration

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1982 comparable appropriation	$149,313,000
1983 appropriation request	153,828,000
House allowance	153,828,000
Committee recommendation	153,828,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $153,828,000 for the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), the same as the administration's request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $4,515,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $149,313,000.

Mine safety and enforcement functions were transferred from the Interior to the Labor Department in March 1978 as part of legislation mandating expanded activities. Activities include inspections of mines, health and safety standards, investigations of serious mine accidents, rescue operations, reducing work hazards, education and safety.

The Committee recommends $75,025,000 for the inspection of coal mines. This is the level of the budget request. Also recommended is $29,331,000, the level of the budget request, for the inspection of metal/nonmetal mines.

The Committee recommendation includes increases for such mandatory items as within-grade promotions, GSA space rentals, scheduled replacement of motor vehicles and other equipment, the annualized costs for the additional coal inspectors, and funding for staff years associated with the return of sand and gravel responsibilities to MSHA.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1982 comparable appropriation	$113,067,000
1983 appropriation request	120,143,000
House allowance	122,643,000
Committee recommendation	120,143,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $120,143,000 for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This is the same as the administration's request, and $2,500,000 lower than the House allowance. The recommendation is $7,076,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $113,067,000.

Activities of the Bureau include statistical surveys in the areas of: the labor force; prices and the cost of living; wages and industrial relations; productivity and technology; and economic growth and employment projections.

The request for 1,790 positions in fiscal year 1983 represents no change from the fiscal 1982 level. Each program conducted by the Bureau will retain the same number of positions as provided in the previous year.

The recommendation includes an increase of $7,100,000 million to meet the higher mandatory costs of space rental, telephone service, mail, data collection services, and other administrative expenses. The fiscal year 1983 request will allow the Bureau to maintain the quality and timeliness of the basic core of economic indicator for which it is responsible.

Departmental Management

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1982 comparable appropriation	$89,882,000
1983 appropriation request	91,705,000
House allowance	91,705,000
Committee recommendation	91,864,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $91,864,000 for Departmental Management. This is an increase of $159,000 over both the administration's request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $1,982,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $89,882,000.

In addtion to the above there is to be transferred to this appropriation $8,752,000 from the Employment Security Administration Account, Unemployment Trust Fund and $13,097,000 to be derived from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund account. Within these amounts $8,535,000 is included for the Veterans Employment Service, an increase of $1,398,000 over the fiscal 1982 level of $7,137,000.

This program includes salaries for Federal staff to direct all programs and functions assigned to the Labor Department. Activities include legal services, international labor affairs, promoting employment of the handicapped, civil rights enforcement, Women's Bureau, and the Veterans Employment Service.

The Committee has added $159,000 and 9 positions to the House allowance, in order to maintain the fiscal 1982 level of 79 positions for the Women's Bureau. The staff restored would strengthen the ability of the Women's Bureau to provide technical assistance to address the needs and concerns of women in the work force. It would also allow continuance of the women in apprenticeship initiative, providing training sessions on the most effective means of recruiting, placing, and retraining women in apprenticeship programs.

The Labor Department is directed to fill all Women's Bureau fulltime positions approved by Congress for fiscal year 1983, without making offsetting reductions in other Labor Department staff.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

1982 comparable appropriation	$67,000
1983 appropriation request	200,000
House allowance	67,000
Committee recommendation	67,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation on $67,000 which is the same as the House allowance and $133,000 below the appropriation request.

This program provides for direct funding from foreign currencies determined by the Treasury Department to be in excess of normal requirements of the United States for foreign service conference and consultations. These conferences help foreign service officers stay informed of current Department of Labor needs.

The $67,000 allowance will support a regional conference for all Labor Attachés.

Office of the Inspector General

1982 comparable appropriation	$32,755,000
1983 appropriation request	38,133,000
House allowance	38,133,000
Committee recommendation	38,133,000

The Committee concurs with the House Allowance which provides for a separate appropriation of $38,133,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. The recommendation is $5,378,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $32,755,000.

In addition to the above amounts, there is to be transferred to this appropriation $6,835,000 from the Employment Security Administration, Unemployment Trust Fund.

The Committee recommendation also includes an increase of 52 positions and $4,855,000 to provide for increased audit and investigation staff and audit contracts.

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TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH SERVICES

1982 comparable appropriation	$1,196,912,000
1983 appropriation request	937,732,000
House allowance	1,002,997,000
Committee recommendation	1,027,846,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,027,846,000 for the Health Services Administration (HSA). This is $90,114,000 more than the administration request and $24,849,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $169,066,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $1,196,912,000.

The Committee did not consider the administration's request based on proposed legislation which has not been adopted by Congress to date. The proposed legislation would have consolidated the Black Lung Clinics, Migrant Health, and Family Planning categorical programs into the Primary Care Block Grant and would have added the Women, Infants, and Children and Commodity Supplemental Food programs to the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant. These legislative changes have not been acted upon by the authorizing committees of Congress. The Committee therefore is providing funding for the currently authorized health services programs in 1983 and is doing so for fiscal 1983 under the account structure that preceded the recent consolidation of HSA and the Health Resources Administration.

Primary care block grant

The Committee has provided $302,500,000, which is the total amount authorized, for the Primary Care Block Grant program in fiscal year 1983. This is an increase of $52,180,000 over the President's request under current legislation and is an increase of $21,283,000 over the 1982 level of $281,217,000. The House maintained the fiscal 1982 level in fiscal year 1983.

The Committee directs the Department to give consideration in allocating these funds to restoring inpatient services for the needy at centers which previously provided this service to patients in the neediest areas.

The Primary Care Block Grant program supports funding for 588 community health centers which provide a broad range of primary health care services to medically underserved populations. Prior to 1983, these centers were funded and administered directly by the Federal Government. Beginning in 1983, the States will have the

option to receive a block grant and assume responsibility for managing these centers.

The Committee recommendation will provide $277,700,000 to maintain primary care activities in existing Community Health Centers at the 1982 services level. Of the $277,700,000, $11,200,000 is projected savings from the phaseout of approximately 125 projects in 1982 which will be available to projects which receive continuing funding in 1983. The Committee recommendation will permit $265,200,000 to be awarded to about 520 projects through direct Federal grants and $12,500,000 for block grants to the two States and one territory which have exercised their option for the Block Grant. Approximately 4.4 million users will be served nationwide.

An additional $10,000,000 is included for promotion/prevention activities started in 1982. This will allow for continuation of the screening detection activities started in the last fiscal year and for implementation of services intended to support efforts to reduce long-term health care costs through comprehensive treatment of chronic health problems.

A total of $8,800,000 is provided to fund high priority medical service expansions based on both need and demand at 20 existing community health centers. This service expansion will include the development of increased service capacity at existing centers and satellites and a limited number of new satellite center openings.

An additional $6,000,000 is provided to restore supplemental services delivery capacity in an additional 165 centers where restorations could not be made even with supplemental funds provided in 1982. This restoration will allow for the provision of such services as dental, vision, nutrition, and health education to an additional 350,000 persons.

Black lung

The Committee has provided $3,240,000 for black lung clinics in 1983, the same amount as provided in fiscal 1982. This amount will support 38 black lung clinics providing services to 47,500 persons. The House allowance was $3,000,000.

The program makes grants to develop a network of clinics to provide services to victims of black lung disease.

Migrant health

The Committee has agreed to provide $38,208,000 for the Migrant Health program in 1983. This is the same as the 1982 level. The funds will provide primary health care services to 394,000 migrants and seasonal farmworkers and their families through 128 migrant health projects; support two birthing centers; provide hospitalization services to 2,858 high-risk mothers and infants; and continue sanitation activities and support the pesticide program in all migrant centers.

Family planning

The Committee recommends $124,176,000 for the Family Planning program in 1983. This is the same as the 1982 level, but $176,000 more than the House allowance. The appropriation provides $119,906,000 to support 95 comprehensive family planning

services grants with 4,100 clinics. These clinics would provide services to some 3.3 million persons.

The Committee recommendation also includes $1,000,000 to support 9 services delivery improvement projects; $2,700,000 to fund 15 continuing professional education projects which will provide training for approximately 9,800 clinic staff; and $570,000 to fund 4 information and education projects.

Maternal and child health block grant

The Committee recommends $373,000,000, which is the total amount authorized, for the MCH Block Grant program in 1983. This is the same as the House allowance and a decrease of $750,000 below the 1982 level of $373,750,000, but is $23,000,000 more than the administration's request.

The Committee expects the Department to maintain as much as possible the level of support for those training projects that demonstrate effectiveness in improving state diagnostic and treatment services to children with handicapping conditions. This provision is also intended to continue support for a nationwide network of University Affiliated Facilities (UAFs) and Pediatric Pulmonary Centers which has been carefully established to provide assistance to states and providers and training to professionals in all regions of the country. The network concept is critical to improved service delivery through its ability to disseminate new knowledge and research advances into practice.

The Committee recommendation would provide $317,050,000 to be distributed to the States as block grants and $55,950,000 to support projects of regional and national significance. The Committee directs that the full 15 percent authorized for these projects be made available.

The Committee has learned of the rapid forward movement of the regional programs relating to Cooley's Anemia, which have been ongoing in New York State and in the New England regional areas. That program, which is funded as part of the 15 percent "set aside" in the Maternal and Child Health Administration, in the Health Services Administration, should be continued, as funds for that program become available.

Bureau of Community Health Services—Program support

The Committee has provided $23,443,000 for the program support activity of the Bureau of Community Health Services in fiscal year 1983. This is an increase of $2,748,000 over the President's request under current legislation but is $436,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 funding level. The House allowance was $22,000,000 for this activity.

The Committee has provided support for 500 full-time permanent positions and related expenses. This is an increase of 75 positions over the President's request, but a decrease of 64 positions compared to the 1982 level. The Committee allowance will be required to support the Bureau's program under current legislation.

The Committee understands that the Bureau has received a significant number of requests for professional consultation and technical assistance from the States, particularly with respect to maternal and child health activities. Within the 500 positions provided,

the Committee has included a sufficient number of slots to insure that the Bureau will be capable of responding to these requests from the States.

National Health Service Corps

The Committee recommends $93,782,000 for the National Health Service Corps (NHSC) in fiscal year 1983. This is $9,656,000 less than the President's request of $103,438,000 and $1,296,000 less than the 1982 appropriated level of $95,078,000. The Committee allowance will support a federally employed field strength of 2,115 professionals.

Overall, the lower budget requirement for fiscal year 1983 was brought about by a greater number of former scholarship recipients electing to serve under the private practice option (PPO) in 1982, consequently reducing the number of federally employed health professionals serving in the NHSC at the outset of 1983. The Committee commends the program for its vigorous placement of health providers under the PPO which provides services to the underserved at minimal cost to the Federal Government.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the problem of avoiding protracted uncertainty and delay in approving requests to extend the duty tours of NHSC voluntary providers who wish to remain in rural, underserved areas where their services are needed and they have established strong practices. The Committee believes prompt and favorable consideration should be given to the requests for voluntary continuation of such providers with satisfactory performance ratings, especially including evidence of community support, who also reside in rural and other sites meeting the need/demand criteria. To this end, the Committee requests that the Department speedily implement established procedures to assure that in such cases there will be simplified and expedited decision-making by regional officials without the necessity of further review of Washington headquarters.

The Committee has included requested bill language to exclude new Corps personnel from receiving special retention pay if they are serving a period of obligated service. The Committee did not approve language making this retention pay optional for all Public Health Service personnel. NHSC volunteers will continue to receive the special pay.

National Health Service Corps scholarships

The Committee recommends $11,042,000 for National Health Service Corps Scholarships activity, the same as the President's request and $25,316,000 less than the 1982 level. The recommended level will support 953 continuation awards. The scholars to be supported in fiscal year 1983 have previously received NHSC scholarship awards and will be in their final year of funding. In recommending this allowance, the Committee concurs with the House action in reducing the stipend portion of the scholarship and in eliminating the financing of indirect educational costs. This will enable the program to fully fund the tuition and direct fees expense which represents the most critical element of a student's education.

Health professions student loans

The Committee has provided no additional funds for the Health Professions Student Loan program. With approximately $42,800,000 in the program's revolving fund, up $13,800,000 over last year, the Committee believes that sufficient funds are available for loans to those who need them most.

Health professions loan cancellations.

The Committee has provided $50,000 for health professions loan cancellations. This is $50,000 more than the administration's request. The funds are required to reimburse health professions schools for their portion of cancelled loans for borrowers who serve in underserved areas.

Exceptional financial need scholarships

The Committee has provided $4,700,000 for exceptional financial need scholarships. This is $4,700,000 more than the administration's request and is the same as the 1982 level.

The Exceptional Financial Need Scholarship program encourages persons with limited resources to enter a health professions school. The scholarships assist students in their first year of post-baccalaureate study without their incurring a service obligation. The Committee recommendation would support approximately 300 scholarships.

Health education assistance loans (HEAL)

The Committee has not approved bill language requested in the budget to limit the amount of loans guaranteed under the Health Education Assistance Loan program (HEAL) to $80,000,000 since Public Law 97-35 established a limit of $225,000,000 in the basic statute.

The Committee is concerned with the need to increase the number of family practitioners available for service, particularly in rural areas, and the need to increase the number of medical graduates available to enter the medical research areas. The Committee requests the Department of Health and Human Services to review the legislation authorizing the Health Educational Assistance Loan program (HEAL) and to submit to the Committee its views on the administrative flexibility which currently exists, if any, to target funding under the HEAL program to such medical students. If such flexibility is not available administratively, the Department should advise the Committee which legislative changes would be necessary in order to accomplish the goal of targeting HEAL funds to students likely to become family practitioners who will serve in rural areas, or to students interested in pursuing research careers.

Nursing student loans

The Committee has provided $1,720,000 for the Nursing Student Loan program. This is $1,720,000 more than the administration's request and the House action which provided no new funds. The administration's request would have maintained only the revolving fund as a source of funding and would have decreased the total number of students assisted from 23,850 in 1982 to 16,250 in 1983.

The Committee allowance, together with the increased nursing student loan revolving fund of $18,800,000, will support a total of 25,650 students, an increase of 1,800 over the fiscal 1982 level and 9,400 over the 1983 budget estimate.

Nursing loan cancellations

The Committee has provided $1,500,000 for nursing loan cancellations. This is $1,500,000 more than the administration's request and $560,000 more than the 1982 level of $940,000. The funds are necessary to reimburse nursing schools for their portion of cancelled loans.

Bureau of Health Personnel Development and Service—program support

The Committee recommends $17,411,000 to maintain 325 positions for the program support activity of the Bureau of Health Personnel Development and Service (BHPDS) in 1983. The Committee's recommendation is an increase of $647,000 and 20 positions over the President's request and House allowance.

The Committee is pleased with the substantial increase of monies (from $3.5 million in fiscal year 1981 to a projected level of $11 million in fiscal year 1982) returned to the Treasury through the National Health Service Corps site reimbursements and collection. The additional positions provided will be used for debt collection and monitoring efforts in all of the BHPDS programs.

Hansen's Disease Center

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $17,876,000 for the operation of the National Hansen's Disease Center in fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the administration's request and is $1,929,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 appropriation of $15,947,000. The increased funds provided for 1983 will be used to meet the mandatory operations costs of the program.

Under the Hansen's disease program, the Federal Government operates the National Hansen's Disease Center in Carville, La., and provides care for persons afflicted with Hansen's disease who had previoulsy received care through the Public Health Service hospitals and clinics system. The Committee believes the Hansen's disease program is beneficial and is in the public's interest.

Federal employees occupational health

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $974,000 for the Federal Employee Occupational Health program. This amount is the same as the administration's request, and is $11,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 appropriation of $985,000.

Under the Federal Employee Occupational Health program, Federal agencies are provided advice on employee occupational health. This program also organizes and operates Federal employee health units for Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis.

Payment to Hawaii

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,732,000 for the payment to Hawaii for the treatment of persons afflicted with

Hansen's disease. This amount is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

Payments are made by the Federal Government to the State of Hawaii to assist in the care and treatment of persons with Hansen's disease. Expenses above the amount provided by the Federal Government are borne by the State of Hawaii.

Buildings and facilities

The Committee recommends $3,292,000 for the buildings and facilities activity for fiscal year 1983. This is the same as the administration's request and is $1,408,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 appropration of $4,700,000.

This activity provides for the renovation of patient dormitories, general repairs and improvements, and energy conservation improvements at the National Hansen's Disease Center in Carville, La.

Program management

The Committee recommends $9,200,000 and 179 positions for the Health Services Administration (HSA) program management and administrative activities. This is an increase of $2,325,000 over the administration 's request but a decrease of $2,168,000 from the 1982 estimated obligations.

The Committee notes that the HSA has reduced its program management staff from 310 in 1981 to 197 in 1982. The Committee has included funds to support a level of 179 positions in fiscal year 1983.

The Committee allowances includes 160 positions for program management activities and 19 positions for the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences. The Committee believes that this level is adequate to manage the HSA programs as they presently are structured.

Centers for Disease Control

PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

1982 comparable appropriation	$278,362,000
1983 appropriation request	270,918,000
House allowance	286,165,000
Committee recommendation	290,368,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $290,368,000 for Prevention Health Services. This is $19,450,000 more than the administration request and $4,203,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $12,006,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $278,362,000.

The Preventive Health Services appropriation provides support for the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the Public Health Service agency which is the Nation's center of competence in the prevention and control of diseases and certain other conditions. The major goal of CDC is to lead public health efforts to prevent unnecessary disease, disability and death. CDC pursues this goal through: prevention and control of infectious diseases; prevention of disease, disability, and death associated with environmental and workplace hazards; prevention and control of chronic diseases; and the provi-

sion of quality support to local, State, academic and national efforts in disciplines basic to such efforts, i.e., epidemiology, laboratory sciences, health, education, and training.

Preventive health services block grant

For the Preventive Health Services block grant, the Committee proposes a level of $90,000,000, $7,400,000 more than the House level and budget request. The fiscal 1982 level was $81,600,000, which included $2,500,000 for administration expenses and block grant transitional costs.

In fiscal year 1983, the Preventive Health Services block grant will be in its second year of operation. Included in this consolidation were the authority for several formerly categorical programs including health incentive grants, risk reduction and health education, rat control, fluoridation grants, home health services, high blood pressure control, and emergency medical services. A total of $3,000,000 is to be used for services to rape victims and rape prevention. Tuberculosis efforts are also allowable under the block grant.

The level provided would enable the Centers for Disease Control to comply with anticipated State requests to furnish prevention experts in lieu of cash. The Committee also directs that of the total provided, $1,000,000 and 20 positions be used for administration and technical assistance to States on the implementation of prevention programs supported by block grant funds.

The Committee concurs with House action to retain the administration of the block grant program within CDC instead of moving it to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH) as proposed by the Department.

The Committee finds that the change from categorical to block grants has not eliminated the need for information at the Federal level about the uses of these funds. It is the Committee's belief that uniform, national data on State use of Federal block grants is important to evaluate the effectiveness of health programs and specifically about the uses of the block grant funding. The Committee encourages the Department to work with the States in developing plans to fill this gap in our knowledge about public health programs and, in particular, about uses of the block grant funds.

Risk reduction and health education

The Committee recommends $1,349,000, the same as the budget request and House allowance, for health education and risk reduction. In 1982 this program was funded with the support funds provided by the Preventive Health and Health Services block grant activity. This effort is to educate individuals and families to the responsibility they have for their own health and to provide the knowledge and skills they need to make decisions which will ultimately reduce unnecessary disease and premature death, improve their quality of life, and make a major impact on the cost of care.

States receiving Preventive Health and Health Services block grants have allocated significant portions of the grant to support health education/risk reduction programs. CDC provides technical assistance to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of programs in this relatively new area of prevention activity, and develops,

tests, and disseminates improved methods that can be used by community agencies to accomplish the goals of improved health.

Venereal diseases

For the control of venereal diseases in the United States, the Committee recommends a total of $47,335,000. Included in this amount is $40,000,000 for grants to States, which is $4,581,000 more than the 1982 level, but the same as the budget request and the House allowance. The Committee continues to be concerned about sexually transmitted diseases which spread across State lines and threaten the health of more than 10 million Americans each year. Moreover, some of these diseases are becoming treatment resistant. Grants are awarded to reduce the morbidity and mortality from venereal diseases through the development of prevention and control programs.

Since the beginning of Federal assistance and efforts to control venereal disease, the number of reported cases of syphilis has declined from an all-time high of 575,593 in 1943 to 71,474 in 1981—a reduction of more than one-half million cases. Federally assisted State and local gonorrhea control programs have resulted in a reduction in the growth rate of reported cases of that disease as well.

During 1983, the Committee expects that continued monitoring, screening, contact-referral services and other outreach efforts will provide venereal disease services to an estimated 9.3 million adolescents and young adults. These efforts should result in the treatment of more than 760,000 venereal disease patients and prevent an estimated 6,000 cases of syphilis and more than 230,000 cases of gonorrhea.

Also included in the Committee's recommendation is $7,335,000, the same as the fiscal 1982 level, a slight decrease from the House level but $1,690,000 more than the budget request for venereal disease program operations. This level will support national disease surveillance, technical assistance, operational research, and the development of prevention strategies, technologies, and methods used by the States to implement their venereal disease preventive health strategies more effectively. Funds are also included to reinstate important herpes control activities, such as the implementation of a national surveillance system for congenital herpes, and other previously planned strategies and control efforts to address this serious and growing public health menace.

Childhood immunization

Included in Public Law 97-276, the Continuing Resolution for fiscal 1983, is a level of $39,000,000 for immunization activities. Of that amount, $32,000,000 is for grants, which is the fully authorized level and $7,000,000 is for direct operations.

The Committee recognizes the childhood immunization program as one of the most beneficial and cost-effective of our Federal prevention efforts. The amount appropriated will provide a 95-percent level of vaccinations for children entering school under age 15, will fund efforts to eliminate indigenous measles from the United States and initiate a stockpile of commonly used vaccines.

Fluoridation

The Committee concurs with the House and the fiscal 1982 funding level in providing $1,100,000 for an in-house technical effort at CDC to assist State and local communities, when requested, with their fluoridation programs. There was no budget request for fluoridation technical assistance activities. Funds from the Preventive Health Services block grant may be used by State and local health departments to initiate fluoridation of fluorine-deficient water supplies. The Committee believes that this limited Federal effort to provide technical assistance complements the block grant funding in this area.

Chronic diseases

For Chronic Diseases, the bill includes $21,003,000, which is $1,500,000 more than the budget request and House allowance. This amount is $354,000 more than the final fiscal 1982 level of $20,649,000.

Programs supported under this activity assist in reducing or preventing the burden of illness and in improving the quality of life associated with certain chronic diseases and other conditions by (1) providing technical and financial assistance to States for the purpose of planning, organizing, conducting, and evaluating community-based demonstration programs aimed at reducing morbidity and mortality for complications of diabetes, (2) monitoring births for trends in birth defects and performing epidemiologic studies on data generated, (3) collecting and analyzing data on genetic disorders, (4) conducting epidemiologic studies and investigations on certain cancers, (5) defining nutrition-related problems and trends and improving nutrition monitoring procedures, and (6) providing surveillance and technical assistance in directing tuberculosis control programs.

To the extent possible, funding should be continued for planned field evaluations of new shorter term (6 months) therapy schedules for tuberculosis. The Committee feels that since great progress is being made in this area, a delay of funding for this program would diminish the ability of CDC to make a determination as to the clincial merits of this shorter term tuberculosis therapy.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the increasing incidence of the serious and often fatal condition known as Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). In fiscal 1982, the Congress appropriated $500,000 to enable CDC to begin investigation and surveillance efforts on the nature of this illness which attacks people whose immune systems are weakened. Through recent studies, our knowledge of this illness has grown and it is now apparent that the illness is caused by infectious agents. For further investigations on AIDS, the Committee provides $1,500,000 and twenty-five positions. Of that amount, the CDC is directed to use $1,000,000 to replace resources which had been transferred from virus and venereal disease activities. The remaining $500,000 is to be used to increase epidemiology and laboratory investigations and to expand the surveillance cooperative agreements to at least two other cities reporting a high incidence of AIDS cases. As a separate

program, the House has provided CDC with $2,600,000 for AIDS activities.

Environmental health

For environmental health, the Committee recommends $3,746,000, which is the same as the budget request, and $385,000 less than the 1982 appropriation. This amount is $533,000 less than the House level.

CDC's environmental health program assists States and local health departments to improve their capabilities to meet an increasing demand for evaluating the impact of toxic or other hazardous substances in the environment, on the health of the community and the effects of such exposures on unborn children. To this end, technical advice and assistance is provided in the area of epidemiologic and other health effects studies. Laboratory support to test for the presence of toxic substances in exposed persons, and to measure the effects of toxic exposures on human health is also provided.

The medical, scientific and other technical staff supported by this budget item provide the core personnel for coordinating the Public Health Service's response to environmental emergencies.

The Committee does not concur with the House action to provide $533,000 and 10 positions in excess of the President's budget for lead poisoning services. Funding for these services is provided both in the Preventive Health and Health Services and the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant.

Tuberculosis grants

The bill also includes $2,000,000 for the first year of funding for the tuberculosis control program. The House would provide a level of $5,000,000 for this new categorical grant activity, although there was no budget request.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the incidence of this major health problem and with this appropriation indicates its commitment to attempt a reversal in recent trends toward increases in new cases of tuberculosis. The Committee is disturbed by reports of more than 27,000 new cases of the disease in 1981, with an 18-percent increase noted in children under 5 years of age.

The Committee directs that priority for use of the funds should be in such areas as (1) the transmission of tuberculosis to children; (2) problems of drug-resistant tuberculosis; (3) increases in TB-related morbidity; and (4) the significant levels of tuberculosis among foreign born residents.

Other Federal programs offering technical assistance and grant funding for tuberculosis activities in addition to this appropriation include the Preventive Health Services Block Grant, the Department's refugee health program and the Chronic Diseases program.

Occupational safety and health

The Committee recommends $56,281,000 for the Center's occupational safety and health activities. The amount is the same as the House amount and $5,760,000 more than the budget request.

This activity supports the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) programs designed to protect the

American worker from occupational illness and injury through identification, evaluation, and control of occupational diseases and hazards, and to reduce the high economic and social cost of these illnesses and injuries.

For Occupational Safety and Health research, the Committee concurs with the House in recommending $48,436,000, a decrease of $3,404,000 from the comparable 1982 appropriation and the same as the budget request. This activity supports research into the identification and control of occupational health problems, as well as the development of scientific criteria for standards setting in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the Mine Safety and Health Administration. The research program decrease reflects the need to support activities in higher priority areas.

The Committee recommends $5,760,000 for Occupational Safety and Health training, the same as the 1982 appropriations and the House allowance. The administration proposed elimination of this activity. Funds should be used to continue operation of the Educational Resource Centers (ERC) for the training of occupational safety and health personnel.

The Committee is supportive of the efforts of NIOSH to provide resources for the advanced training of occupational health nurses who work within private industry settings in order to insure that our Nation's workplaces are as safe and as healthy as possible. To the extent possible within available funding, NIOSH should consider giving greater priority to targeting its training efforts toward nurses.

The Committee also recommends $2,085,000 for scientific and technical services, a decrease of $646,000 from the comparable 1982 appropriation and the same as the budget request and House level.

The Committee does not concur with House action to continue the prohibition against completing the NIOSH headquarters move to Atlanta. The Committee believes that the move should be completed to improve the operation of occupational safety and health programs. The Committee would allow this move to eliminate duplicative administrative services so more of the Institute's limited financial resources could be devoted to its mandated programs.

Epidemic Services

The bill includes $34,757,000, as requested in the budget, for epidemic services, and an increase of $429,000 over the 1982 level.

This activity maintains nationwide surveillance systems and laboratory competence leading to (1) the prevention and control of infectious and vector-borne diseases, and (2) the assessment and evaluation of morbidity and mortality associated with human reproduction. Included in this activity are regulatory responsibilities in the prevention of disease importation from other countries. Efforts focus on three key elements in preventing and controlling diseases: disease surveillance and epidemic aid; disease investigations and studies; and laboratory analysis. This activity will also contribute to the achievement to the 1990 national prevention objectives, and will assist States in setting their priorities and achieving measurable gains in preventing illness and improving health. Priority areas include: surveillance and control of infectious deseases; preg-

nancy and infant health; misuse of alcohol and drugs; family planning and violence.

The epidemic services activities are an important part of this Nation's approach to protecting its civilian population from epidemics and from deliberate or accidental misuse of biological agents. These programs are carried out by maintaining surveillance systems, epidemic investigators, and laboratory capability for identifying potential problems, and recommending appropriate actions to protect the health and lives of the American people.

Technology development and application

For technology development and application, the Committee recommends $28,142,000, the same as the budget request and House allowance, and an increase of $360,000 over the 1982 level. This activity supports CDC efforts with States, communities, hospitals and other parts of the Nation's health care system to bring about more speedy and general application of disease prevention technology to lower unnecessary sickness and premature death. Activities range from the clinical laboratory improvement and the hospital infection control programs to the provision of commercially unavailable disease reference, research and diagnostic reagents to laboratories. New laboratory procedures and testing procedures are disseminated through training sessions, technical consultation and scientific presentations covering a variety of areas such as laboratory management and safety, bacteriology, clinical chemistry, immunology, mycology, parasitology and virology.

Buildings and facilities

The recommendation includes $2,050,000, the same as the House amount and the budget request, for buildings and facilities projects, an increase of $610,000 over the comparable 1982 appropriation. Of these funds, $305,000 will be used for energy saving projects, and $1,520,000 will fund repair and improvement projects to prevent the deterioration of CDC facilities.

Program management

The Committee recommends $2,605,000, an increase of $89,000 over the comparable 1982 appropriation and the same as the budget request, for program management. This activity provides for the overall planning and direction of the Centers for Disease Control and for the biosafety of its facilities. The House provided a level of $1,105,000, a 60 percent reduction from the budget request. At that allowance, it is expected that 47 positions would be eliminated. These positions are essential for the effective planning and managing of the Centers' resources to provide the maximum preventive health services to the people of the United States and to provide for the safety of the facilities and employees. At the House level, funds from other essential prevention efforts would have to be redirected to provide these essential managerial and security functions.

National Institutes of Health

1982 comparable appropriation	$3,641,875,000
1983 appropriation request	3,748,771,000
House allowance	4,004,075,000
Committee recommendation	3,999,887,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,999,887,000 for the National Institutes of Health (NIH). This is $251,116,000 more than the administration request and $4,188,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $358,012,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $3,641,875,000.

Research project grants

The Committee has received a considerable amount of data and testimony over the past few years supporting the need for a stable level of research project grants. This is a time of great promise in biomedical research, and the Committee believes it would be in the national interest to maintain the momentum of Federal support for basic research efforts. This potential for saving lives and alleviating suffering carries with it a sizable potential for reducing health care costs and economic losses from illness.

The Committee has provided funds to support at least 4,779 new and competing research project grants so that each institute would be able to fund no less than its 1982 number of these grants. However, there are sufficient funds and flexibility available within the full NIH appropriation to raise the total of new and competing grants nearer to the 5,000 level which the Committee regards as an important standard of stability. The Committee recommendation also would largely restore the proposed 4 percent reductions in noncompeting grants, and would begin to address the problem of average cost projections for 1983 new and competing grants higher than the levels contained in the 1983 President's budget.

Indirect costs

The 1983 budget request contains a proposal to reduce indirect cost reimbursements by 10 percent from the rate negotiated for each institution. These institutions, mostly universities, would be required to absorb the reductions in the same proportion, regardless of an institution's record of cost-consciousness. That is, the proposal contains no incentive for containing indirect cost expenditures and applies without regard to institutional differences in accounting systems and physical plant configuration.

The Committee has provided sufficient funds to restore the proposed reductions in indirect costs. The Committee recognizes that indirect costs are a legitimate and proper component of biomedical research and should not be reduced in an across-the-board, arbitrary manner.

The Committee, of course, recognizes that indirect costs, as a percentage of total costs of research, have increased from 20.5 percent in 1972 to 29.5 per cent in 1981. Some concern has been expressed about the impact of this increase on the total resources that are available for the direct costs of doing biomedical research. The Committee is concerned about the strains this may cause within the biomedical research community and about its possible effects upon the essential work that is being done. The Committee hopes that the parties—governmental and nongovernmental—will work to ameliorate differences and find equitable, long-term solutions.

Meantime, the Department should be prepared to fully discussion the matter, including any alternatives developed with the cooperation of interested parties, at the fiscal year 1984 hearings on NIH.

Research training

The Committee long has been concerned about the continuing need to maintain research training at a level that will ensure an adequate supply of well-qualified investigators. To continue to nurture the Nation's biomedical research training programs, funds are provided to support approximately 9,722 trainees. This will enable each institute to support at least its 1982 number of trainees.

Disease prevention

The Committee is encouraged by the recent advances in the area of disease prevention, especially with the progress made by focusing on the relationship of eliminating lifestyle "bad habits" to overall health. The recent report of a study by the Institute of Medicine, "Health and Behavior: Frontiers of Research in the Behavioral Sciences," cites scientific evidence that modification of lifestyle and behavior may improve the health status of our Nation and help slow down the rapid increase of health care costs. The report stated: "As much as 50 percent of mortality from the 10 leading causes of death in the United States can be traced to life style." The report said that known behavioral risk factors "include cigarette smoking, excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages, use of illicit drugs, certain dietary habits (and) reckless driving," among others. The report pointed out that preventive action by society to improve health "may well reduce, rather than add to, the immense costs of modern health care", but that much remains to be learned about how to motivate people to make permanent changes in their lifestyles. The Committee believes that NIH and ADAMHA need to look very carefully at this matter to determine how research in the life sciences can be broadened to embrace the role of human behavior in preventing and curing disease. One example of disease prevention research by the NIH is the recent epidemiologic evidence that diet may play a role in the prevention of cancer. Worldwide epidemiological studies indicate that there appears to be a significantly lower incidence of cancer in people who consume large quantities of vegetables whose principal component is beta carotene, the precursor to vitamin A. The Committee is pleased that the National Cancer Institute and the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute are jointly funding a study to examine the effects of beta carotene and encourges such cooperative efforts in the area of disease prevention.

The National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute's High Blood Pressure Education program has provided valuable guidance for the treatment of patients with high blood presure—the most potent risk factor for stroke. With assistance from the Institute, several major companies have developed programs for their employees to emphasize health promotion through cardiovascular risk reduction. Public awareness of heart disease risk factors has caused changes in lifestyle "bad habits" and this is thought to have contributed to a decreasing incidence of heart disease. The Committee supports such public education efforts to encourage behavior and a lifestyle

that will minimize that risk of cardiovascular and pulmonary diseases.

Among other important NIH prevention activities, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases continues its efforts to accelerate the development of new vaccines. The Committee hopes that such efforts will lead to effective vaccines against such diseases as genital herpes, gonorrhea, meningitis, and malaria since immunization is one of the most cost effective ways to ease the burden of infectious diseases upon our society.

Striking advances have been made in treating certain allergies including the development of safe and effective allergy shots for individuals who are sensitive to wasp and bee stings and who may experience potentially fatal shock reactions. Moreover, improvements in the chemical contents of allergy shots have done much to help patients suffering from hay fever and seasonal asthma. Through basic research on ways to regulate the immune system by suppressing production of the immunoglobulin E antibodies that trigger the allergy attack, new opportunities to prevent and/or treat these illnesses may emerge.

The Committee has learned of the progress being made in hematologic research in three institutes—Heart, Lung and Blood, Arthritis and Cancer. It understands that the Division of Blood Diseases and Resources of the NHLBI is most concerned with fundamental hematologic research and its clinical applications, while the NIADDK's blood program emphasizes the mechanisms of normal blood cell function and their alterations in disease processes. The NCI is deeply involved with research on malignant alterations of blood cells and how both to treat these disorders and support the patients while they receive anti-cancer therapy. The Committee expects that hematologic research will continue to be supported by all to these Institutes.

Animal research facilities

The Committee is aware that both major animal facility renovations and animal resource improvements are necessary to the conduct of biomedical research using animals. Data from a National Research Council survey show very large funding needs for replacement, renovation, and acquistion of animal facilities space. This problem is of major concern to the Committee. Consequently, the NIH is requested to provide a report prior to the fiscal year 1984 appropriation hearings containing current information on the magnitude of the problem and strategies for its resolution.

Endocrinology

In 1978, a comprehensive evaluation of research needs in endocrinology and metabolism was requested by this Committee, and in late 1979 this report was completed and made available to us. Since that time, no report has been made on progress in this very important area of biomedical investigation in regard to research support and funding.

Accordingly, the Director of NIH (acting through the Director of NIADDK and in consultation with the Director of NICHD—the two institutes which provide approximately 50 percent of the NIH support for endocrine research) shall within 180 days provide a report

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to the Committee of the NIH response to the 1979 evaluation, including the amounts that each institute at NIH has spent since 1979 on endocrine research and the percentage of grants funded, by year. In addition, a plan to coordinate efforts in this high priority area should be presented with the report.

Possible land acquisition

The Committee understands that the remaining adjacent land which is privately owned on the NIH campus may possibly be purchased. The Committee requests a report from the NIH discussing its recommendations as to the feasibility of acquiring this property. It would be expected in developing this report that the NIH recognizes its long-term requirements for expansion.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

1982 comparable appropriation	$943,029,000
1983 appropriation request	955,449,000
House allowance	981,441,000
Committee recommendation	985,711,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $985,711,000 for the National Cancer Institute (NCI). This is $30,262,000 more than the administration request and $4,270,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $42,682,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $943,029,000.

The Committee has allowed sufficient funding to provide the budget request level for new and competing research project grants, to restore training slots to at least their fiscal 1982 levels, and to largely restore the proposed 4 percent cut in noncompeting continuation grants. Additional funds have been provided to pay the indirect costs of research at 100 percent of their negotiated level.

On the 10th anniversary of the national cancer program, the Committee notes recent encouraging data on cancer survival. The first full 5-year survival data gathered by NCI's Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) program show a relative survival rate of 45 percent for all patients diagnosed with cancer between 1973 and 1979. This contrasts with a study done (1967–1973) before SEER was established, a study which showed a relative survival rate of 40 percent. Such a 5 percent change in survival data means, according to NCI, that approximately 320,000 individuals diagnosed in the 1970's have a very good chance of being cured of cancer.

The Committee notes recent efforts at NCI to assure continued support for the most worthy research despite budgetary constraints. This support is especially critical in view of the revolutionary strides taking place in fundamental biology today. In order to maintain an effective level of support for this research, NCI has adopted several streamlining measures, including a reallocation of resources, where appropriate. The Committee hopes these measures will be effective and requests that NCI provide it with periodic management reports on the progress of its efforts and the impact on research.

The testimony presented to the Committee has reaffirmed that finding the causes of cancer and the means to prevent its occur-

rence remain among the highest priorities of the NCI. Epidemiological studies have been able to show areas of the United States where particular cancers are most common. This data has led to further studies of the precise cause of cancer in a given area and could lead to an understanding of how to intercede in, or prevent, the cancer process.

A major new initiative of the NCI seeks to establish closer links between local community physicians and hospitals with large cancer centers and cooperative research groups which conduct NCI clinical treatment research. This effort to more closely serve the American public by making available the latest treatment, drugs, expertise, and overall knowledge about cancer is called the Community Clinical Oncology Program (CCOP). NCI hopes to establish 100–200 community programs within the next year, geographically located in such a way as to conveniently serve most Americans. The Committee hopes that programs of this type will be instrumental in achieving further improvements in 5-year survival data.

NCI continues to support basic cell research which has been instrumental in recent advances made against cancer. Fundamental studies have yielded clues as to why a normal cell becomes cancerous.

The Committee is also impressed with reports on the new hybridoma technology and believes this should continue to receive adequate support. Through this technology, scientists can grow cells in the laboratory that make pure antibodies which can be specifically targeted to cancer cells. These so-called "monoclonal" antibodies, it is hoped, will form the basis for greatly improved diagnostic and treatment methods. NCI is also continuing efforts to evaluate the efficacy of biological response modifiers. Phase I clinical studies, in which therapeutic dosage and side effects are determined, have been completed for genetically produced interferon and are nearly complete for natural interferon and other substances. The Committee continues to urge study in this area.

In the area of treatment, NCI's continued support of drug development and clinical trials have led to substantial gains, the Committee is advised. NCI has played a major role in development of anti-cancer drugs, participating in clinical trials of all drugs which later became available to the public. The Committee notes that the Institute has eliminated its plant collection program on grounds that it receives a large number of plant products for testing at no cost. The Committee wishes to be kept informed as to whether this change has produced the results expected of it.

The new radiation research program launched by NCI consolidates all extramural research in this field, including low-level radiation, radiation therapy, diagnostic imaging, and the transfer of radiation grants from the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. This new program provides a distinct area and structure not only for current radiation-related research but also for any further responsibilities delegated to the Institute in this field.

The administration budget proposed that the NCI's bioassay program for testing chemical compounds be transferred to the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. The result will be to center the National Toxicology program in NIEHS and to avoid the previous joint management approach which apparently has proved

cumbersome. The Committee has approved this shift but will expect NCI to maintain close contact with the consolidated program to assure its research takes account of the work NTP does.

The Committee directs the National Cancer Institute to continue the present level of annual investment in the organ site program focusing on cancer research in large bowel, pancreas, prostate, and bladder which has proven to be effective. However, the Committee is cognizant of certain concerns about the task forces that have been raised by NCI and the National Cancer Advisory Board. These relate, among other matters, to the reviews required, review costs, staffing of project headquarters, and cost of staff. The Committee intends to review the program carefully during its fiscal year 1984 hearings.

The Committee is impressed by the progress in cancer research and patient care that has been, and is being, achieved in Cancer Centers nationwide. Much of the basic research in cancer, as well as in the treatment and prevention of this disease, is being accomplished in NCI-supported Cancer Centers. The Cancer Center support grants (core grants) awarded by the National Cancer Institute to Cancer Centers are neither more nor less important than individual research grants and program project support; the Center core grants are in fact the "glue" that holds grant-supported projects in Cancer Centers together, and helps them to function efficiently and effectively.

The Committee has heard from witnesses that since 1977 the proportion of NCI budget dollars devoted to core grants for Centers seems to have fallen steadily, and the Committee urges the NCI leadership to review this trend, and report to the Committee on the matter in time for hearings on the fiscal year 1984 appropriations.

The Committee notes that the budget request contains $200,000 for exploratory grants to be used to develop new cancer centers. The Committee is concerned that existing cancer centers are unevenly distributed throughout the country and hopes NCI will seek to rectify this geographic maldistribution through means of awarding an exploratory grant if an application receives favorable review by the Institute.

The Committee is greatly encouraged by recent research advances in viral carcinogenesis, particularly the recent isolation of the first human RNA tumor virus, and expects the Institute to expand its Biological Carcinogenesis Program of identifying viral transforming genes and their cellular counterparts that are responsible for malignant transformation of normal cells. Research in this area offers an unparalleled opportunity to develop a unified approach to control or reversal of the cancer process including possible prevention of cancer in endemic areas through immunization.

NATIONAL HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD INSTITUTE

1982 comparable appropriation	$559,637,000
1983 appropriation request	577,143,000
House allowance	620,947,000
Committee recommendation	624,542,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $624,542,000 for the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI). This is

$47,399,000 more than the administration request and $3,595,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $64,905,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $559,637,000.

The Committee has provided sufficient funding to restore new and competing research project grants and total training slots to at least their fiscal 1982 levels, and to largely restore the proposed 4 percent cut in noncompeting continuation grants. Additional funds have been provided to pay the indirect costs of research at 100 percent of their negotiated level.

The decline in deaths from heart attack and stroke—a decline that became evident in the late 1960's—continues today. Since 1968, there has been a 30 percent age-corrected mortality decrease in cardiovascular disease and a 45 percent decrease in stroke mortality. In spite of this promising overall trend, the toll for diseases of the heart, blood vessels, lungs, and blood continues to be large. Heart disease alone is responsible for three quarters of a million deaths each year and continues to be America's number one killer. The economic burden on the nation as a result of cardiovascular disease is a substantial one. Thus, it is imperative that the momentum that has been gained in combating cardiovascular and pulmonary diseases within the past decade be maintained.

It was only a decade ago that the research mandate of the Institute was expanded to include the lung and that a concerted strategy to address lung disease was initiated. Lung diseases are now the sixth leading cause of death in the United States (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is the fastest rising among the leading causes of death) and account for more than 100,000 deaths each year, 46 million days lost from work, and 40 million days of bed-restricted activities, according to the Institute. In addition, such diseases cost the economy billions of dollars annually in lost productivity and wages in medical care costs.

The true impact of disorders of the blood is far greater than the death rates attributed to blood diseases. The clotting of blood is centrally involved in a vast array of diseases ranging from myocardial infarction ("coronary thrombosis"), many strokes, and pulmonary embolism, to the fundamental process whereby arteriosclerosis forms.

It is clear from these facts and figures that the task before the Institute is a major one. Certainly its approach must attack the problem of life style "bad habits" that contribute in particular to heart and lung diseases. For example, the Institute's testimony called attention to the "devastating effects of smoking in causing lung and other cancers." The Institute pointed out that chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is "at least 10 times as common" in the smoker as in the nonsmoker and that cigarette smoking doubles the risk of coronary heart disease. The whole area of lifestyle "bad habits," including improper diet and other matters, must be made a priority by the Institute in carrying out a comprehensive program.

While the magnitude of these problems before the Institute remains a real challenge, the Committee notes a number of major advances as a result of the Institute's activities which have provided the bases for future research approaches and opportunities. Among

these were the successful conclusion of three major clinical trials, two relating to drugs to deal with heart problems and the third involving a new vaccine to prevent type-B hepatitis.

Although a major portion of the funds managed by the Institute is directed to basic research, which is the Institute's first priority, the NHLBI is also concerned with the immediate alleviation of pain and suffering and the ultimate goal of preventing premature death among the American population.

As such, the Committee has observed with interest the Institute's prevention and education activities. In particular, over the past several years, there has been progress in the National High Blood Pressure Education program whose purpose is to facilitate more effective control of high blood pressure in our population. Building upon relationships developed in this program with the private sector, the Institute has striven to stimulate cardiovascular risk reduction programs at the worksite. It now has worked with more than 50 private sector organizations to promote cardiovascular risk factor reduction. Other encouraging and effective prevention and education activities involve programs in such areas as asthma, which affects millions of children each year, and sickle cell disease, where the Institute has developed an academic tutorial program for children with the sickle cell disease or trait.

The Committee expects the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute to set aside an additional $2,000,000 for Sickle Cell centers to permit support of 10 centers, the same as the number supported in 1982.

Cystic fibrosis is among the most serious respiratory diseases affecting our nation's youth, and ranks as one of this nation's top genetic killers. NHLBI has long had an active program of research in CF, with particular emphasis on lung infections. The Committee is optimistic that continued research in this and other Institutes at NIH will soon allow improved treatment and prognosis for those with cystic fibrosis.

The NHLBI has made substantial progress in its mission to understand, treat, and prevent heart, lung, and blood diseases. There are, however, still multiple opportunities in fundamental and clinical research, including development of noninvasive diagnostic techniques, which can be addressed to continue the important research progress; the Committee will also want to be kept abreast of the Institute's findings as it proceeds with its examination of the impact on life expectancy and quality of life of coronary bypass surgery.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH

1982 comparable appropriation	$71,983,000
1983 appropriation request	74,462,000
House allowance	80,304,000
Committee recommendation	77,416,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $77,416,000 for the National Institute of Dental Research (NIDR). This is $2,954,000 more than the administration request and $2,888,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $5,433,000

more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $71,983,000.

The Committee has provided sufficient funding to restore new and competing research project grants and total training slots to at least their fiscal year 1982 levels, and to largely restore the proposed 4-percent cut in noncompeting continuation grants. Additional funds have been provided to support the higher average costs of research project grants and to pay the indirect costs of research at 100 percent of their negotiated level.

NIDR continues to conduct and support research related to the cause, prevention and methods of diagnosis and treatment of oral diseases and conditions. To pursue this goal, NIDR provides grant and contract support for the conduct of research and for training research manpower, as well as engages in its own program of intramural research primarily focusing upon basic science. Six categorical program areas provide the core for NIDR's research program strategy.

The Committee has been particularly supportive of the NIDR's efforts to deal with dental caries which still exact a health cost in the billions of dollars. The Committee was pleased to hear testimony indicating that there has been an estimated 25–30 percent decrease in the prevalence of dental caries among school-aged children in about the last decade. The Committee also notes that progress continues to be made toward developing a safe vaccine against caries. The Institute should press ahead with its studies to define the characteristics of foods and eating patterns that can lead to caries in school-age children.

The Institute is planning studies related to establishing better attitudes needed to prevent oral diseases. In its testimony, the Institute stated that the public does not take full advantage of known preventive measures, such as use of fluorides and diet modification. This can be an important area for disease prevention which the Institute should pursue. It also should pursue its finding that an estimated 10 percent of the population "avoids needed dental treatment because of excess fear." Here again, there may be an opportunity to strengthen the disease prevention effort through research and bring needed care to a significant portion of our population.

The Institute's research directed toward periodontal diseases has contributed greatly to the understanding of the causes and progression of these diseases. Studies have continued to make progress in the identification of bacteria implicated in the initiation of these diseases, and are now beginning to reveal some of the mechanisms by which these bacteria may be a causative factor.

Investigations in craniofacial anomalies pursue the areas of congenital anomalies, dentofacial malrelations, and acquired defects. The Committee is pleased to note that significant advances have been made in understanding of developmental processes. These include studies of factors regulating the proliferation, the migration, and the localization of cells during development at the functional, the biochemical and the molecular levels. The Committee is supportive of the Institute's program in pain research where new advances have been made in understanding of the brain stem and spinal cord neural circuits involved in pain transmission.

The Committee notes that progress has been made in the area of prevention and treatment of human herpes virus infections. The possibility of developing a safe effective vaccine has been greatly enhanced by the development of new methods to purify virus glycoproteins. Also, in an attempt to improve the effectiveness of potential therapeutic agents for the treatment of herpes infections, investigators are testing a new method of drug application to the skin. When applied to patients with herpes infections of the lips, the method appears to result in the reduction in pain and duration of the ulcer.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS, DIABETES, AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES

1982 comparable appropriation	$368,191,000
1983 appropriation request	379,422,000
House allowance	408,508,000
Committee recommendation	415,856,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $415,856,000 for the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIADDK). This is $36,434,000 more than the administration request and $7,348,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $47,665,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $368,191,000.

The Committee has provided sufficient funding to restore new and competing research project grants and total training slots to at least their fiscal year 1982 levels, and to largely restore the proposed 4 percent cut in noncompeting continuation grants. Additional funds have been provided to support the higher average costs of research project grants, a problem of significant proportions at this Institute, and to pay the indirect costs of research at 100 percent of their negotiated level.

The Institute is responsible for research and research training on many of the most debilitating and costly diseases affecting the public health: arthritis, diabetes, musculoskeletal diseases, skin diseases, digestive diseases, nutritional disorders, and kidney and urinary tract diseases as well as endocrine and metabolic disorders. NIADDK therefore supports much of the clinical research on diseases of internal medicine and related subspecialties as well as a strong basic science effort to sustain the productivity of the Institute's disease-related programs.

The diseases encompassed by NIADDK research programs affect tens of millions of people of every age, sex, race, and geographic locale. The economic burden borne by society because of these diseases is enormous.

The importance of the Institute's research programs is reflected in NIADDK's recent elevation from institute to bureau status, with four divisions—arthritis, diabetes, digestive diseases, and kidney diseases. NIADDK is also noted for its intramural research program and facility. By providing leadership and coordination, the Institute contributes to the strengthening of all Federal programs in arthritis, diabetes, and digestive diseases.

More than 37 million Americans, including 250,000 children, are estimated to suffer from the 100 or more different forms of arthri-

tis and musculoskeletal diseases. The most common crippling disability, inflicting pain and sometimes death, arthritis costs the Nation billions each year for medical care and lost productivity. A strong program of fundamental research on such factors as the immunologic basis and underlying mechanisms of inflammation in arthritis and related diseases is essential for improving care and rehabilitation and ultimately preventing these diseases.

The Committee notes the significant discoveries made recently on immune system defects implicated in rheumatic diseases. The importance of these findings was highlighted by the success of total lymphoid irradiation. The Institute advises that this experimental therapy produces marked clinical improvement in patients with severe, active rheumatoid arthritis who are unresponsive to conventional treatment.

Continued research is needed on the cause and treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and other rheumatic diseases, particularly osteoarthritis, which involves progressive degeneration of the joints in approximately 16 million people in the United States. Another important area of research which the Institute should vigorously pursue is juvenile arthritis.

The Committee wishes to be kept apprised of the Institute's research into mycoplasma related causes of rheumatoid arthritis. The Committee expects the Institute to examine relevant clinical data and report back within the year its assessment of whatever lines of inquiry may be suggested. Such a review should take into account the possible importance of duration of treatment as a variable in evaluating the mycoplasma perspective.

The Institute is also expected to strengthen its efforts in musculoskeletal disease research. NIADDK has initiated a major clinical study of osteoporosis, the most common disease of the bone, predominantly in older women. This and other studies are aimed at identifying the factors which characterize osteoporosis. Of special importance to patients with both rheumatic and musculoskeletal diseases, the development of artificial joints has resulted in relief of pain and increased mobility for more than 150,000 Americans each year. Improving the function and durability of these prostheses should remain a strong NIADDK research emphasis. The Institute should intensify its research effort on the cause and treatment of low back pain.

Diabetes affects an estimated 10 million Americans and is the fifth leading cause of death by disease in this country. If vascular complications are taken into consideration, diabetes may be responsible for as many as 300,000 deaths each year, making it one of the most serious public health problems in the U.S. The Committee has consistently supported diabetes research and welcomes the recent advances made. Because of one of the most striking of these advances, the synthetic production of human insulin using recombinant DNA techniques, unlimited quantities of this hormone will soon be available for treatment of diabetes and additional research. These techniques have also produced human growth hormone for the treatment of growth disorders in children.

New progress in transplantation of pancreas islet cells in animals may prove fundamental to the future development of improved treatment of diabetes and its complications. The Institute

also reports rapid improvement in the day-to-day treatment of diabetes, including new techniques for more reliable monitoring of blood glucose control, home monitoring methods for patients, and a variety of new automated systems, including insulin pumps, developed by Institute grantees for the delivery of insulin. The Committee is glad to note that there appears to be increasing private sector interest in development of this technology.

The Committee is advised that these and other advances have so improved blood glucose control that the Institute is now able, for the first time in over 50 years of diabetes research, to design and undertake a long-term study to resolve whether strict control of blood glucose levels will prevent, postpone or lessen the severe complications of diabetes.

Given the debilitating and potentially tragic consequences of diabetes for patients and their families, the Committee supports NIADDK's diversified program on the causes of diabetes and prevention of its complications. The Committee also has been most concerned about careful coordination among all of the Institutes investigating diabetes to assure that the best results are achieved. The Committee reiterates its determination that careful coordination be maintained.

Digestive diseases, including hepatitis, cholesterol gallstones, and peptic ulcers, are major world-wide public health problems, causing more hospitalization than any other group of diseases. The Committee is interested in the treatment implications of a new finding: that hepatitis B viral DNA in the nucleus of liver cells of patients with chronic active hepatitis may be associated with the development of cancer of the liver. The ultimate aim of future research would be to determine whether it is possible to intervene in this process and thus lower the risk of liver cancer.

The Institute's recent completion of a long-term clinical trial on treatment of cholesterol gallstones has given a more precise understanding of the benefits and risks of a potentially important drug and will help to prevent its inappropriate use. The Committee supports NIADDK's commitment to an intensified research effort on alternatives to surgical treatment of cholesterol gallstones. The Committee is also pleased with NIADDK's innovative efforts in nutrition research, an area of great public interest and importance.

Although the lives of nearly 10,000 new kidney disease patients are saved by dialysis or kidney transplants each year, kidney disease still claims the lives of 45,000 Americans annually. The Committee supports the NIADDK's aims in kidney research which emphasize basic investigations into the cause, course of progression, and mechanisms of the several diseases of the kidney which lead to end-stage renal disease. It is vital that these diseases be prevented or more effectively treated, thereby reducing the number of individuals who must depend on artificial kidney substitutes.

Scientists at NIADDK supported centers have developed treatment regimens using diet and drugs which can prevent recurrence of kidney stones. The Committee also looks forward to continued progress by Institute researchers on sickle cell disease and Cooley's anemia, two of the most common and serious inherited blood disorders. The Committee also urges the Institute to continue and strengthen its research into cystic fibrosis.

The Committee has been pleased to learn that the Report on Research Needs and Priorities in Dermatology issued in 1979 at the request of the Committee has contributed substantially to upgrading research in skin diseases. Since all such reports eventually become out of date and thus become less useful, the Institute is encouraged to support the revision of that document to reflect the changing needs and priorities for skin diseases research.

The Committee continues to support the Institute's efforts to learn more about the cause of lupus erythematosus, a disease of the connective tissue.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL AND COMMUNICATIVE DISORDERS AND STROKE

1982 comparable appropriation	$265,901,000
1983 appropriation request	274,505,000
House allowance	294,361,000
Committee recommendation	297,077,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $297,077,000 for the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke (NINCDS). This is $22,572,000 more than the administration request and $2,716,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $31,176,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $265,901,000.

The Committee has provided sufficient funding to restore new and competing research project grants and total trainir slots to at least their fiscal year 1982 levels, and to largely restore the proposed 4-percent cut in noncompeting continuation grants. Additional funds have been provided to support the higher average costs of research project grants and to pay the indirect costs of research at 100 percent of their negotiated level.

NINCDS conducts and supports research and research training on an array of brain and nervous system disorders, and problems of language development, speech, and hearing. Many of these disorders are severely disabling and chronic; they victimize Americans from newborns to the aged, exacting a national economic and emotional toll beyond calculation. In its testimony, the NINCDS presented evidence for optimism concerning basic understanding of normal and abnormal brain function and the ultimate conquest of nervous system disease.

The NINCDS continues to commit a major portion of its efforts and funds to basic research to develop the insights and methods needed for more specific disease-oriented studies. The Committee is encouraged to learn that important new knowledge and techniques—developed largely through funds appropriated to the NINCDS in the past—engender hope that biomedical science may be on the threshold of discovering how the central nervous system works and why it sometimes fails. Major research efforts using positron emission transverse tomography (PETT) are under way with NINCDS support at 11 U.S. institutions. Already this new technology is helping scientists identify the precise areas of the brain involved in stroke, and to assess the extent of pathology and the potential for recovery. PETT has also proven to be valuable in localizing the region where pathology develops in Alzheimer's disease and

other dementias, and in measuring altered metabolic activity associated with head trauma, brain tumors, and epileptic seizures.

While the piecing together of basic information progresses, clinical investigators are focusing their efforts on preventing those neurological and communicative disorders that are somewhat better understood, or minimizing their effects. According to the NINCDS National Survey on Stroke, for example, Americans can expect to see a continued decline in the incidence of stroke, largely as a result of the reduction of stroke risk factors. Nevertheless the Committee is concerned that stroke remains the number one neurological problem in the United States, and that while stroke mortality is declining, morbidity is on the rise. Too many stroke survivors must live with life-long disabilities. Mindful of the charge to NINCDS-supported stroke clinical research centers to identify risk factors whose control can prevent stroke, the Committee expects the Institute to continue these prevention research activities, and to intensify its search for ways to protect brain cells during the acute stroke episode so that there can be a maximum return of function. The Committee also urges the continued development of improved pharmacological and surgical therapies, and of diagnostic tools to help clinicians identify the type of stroke a patient has suffered.

The Institute reports considerable strengthening of its Communicative Disorders program, whose responsibilities encompass research on hearing loss, speech and language impairment, and disorders of smell and taste. A new intramural laboratory is being established for clinical research, and the NINCDS is funding extramural communicative disorder and sensory disorder research centers to address the poorly understood problems of hearing loss and sensory deprivation. A second purpose of these new initiatives is to recruit and develop the clinical and basic investigators needed for an expanded effort to treat communicative and sensory disorders. Already, new methods developed by NINCDS grantees to treat otitis media, a middle ear disease, have substantially reduced the risk of permanent hearing damage. The Institute looks forward to similar awards from the continued development of the cochlear prosthesis.

The Committee observes that accidents are the fourth major cause of death in the United States, with traumatic injury to the brain and spinal cord a leading factor in these deaths. Even when trauma is not fatal, the victim often is left permanently paralyzed and disabled. Several years ago the Committee asked the Institute to designate neuronal regeneration as a research area of focused attention, with the aim of finding ways to reestablish functional connections within the central nervous system. The Committee is advised that research progress continues to be encouraging. It is now known that injured axons in special areas of the central nervous system of higher animals can regenerate. However, information is still lacking on why, in the human spinal cord, regenerating neuronal fibers will not grow across the injured area to make functionally useful connections. Other encouraging reports come from NINCDS-supported clinical studies which show that patients with severe head and spinal cord injuries survive best and have the best chance to regain function when there is prompt medical interven-

tion to reduce the swelling of nervous system tissue and to improve blood flow. The Committee is well aware of the complexity of central nervous system research, but expects the Institute to press ahead with this urgent work so as to find more effective treatment and an eventual cure for paraplegia.

The Committee also wishes to receive an early report on current work with the pharamaceutical industry to develop and evaluate "orphan drugs" to treat certain types of epilepsy that do not respond to traditional therapies. It is the Committee's hope that the Institute will continue to take a similar approach to developing drugs to treat movement disorders such as Parkinsonism and Tourette syndrome, as well as developmental and genetic disorders such as autism and Huntington's disease.

The Committee's desire that the Institute magnify its commitment to research on autistic children has resulted in the establishment of a section on autism and behavorial disorders within the NINCDS Neurological Disorders program, and the appointment of a section chief. This positive move will expedite long-needed research on the neurobiological aspects of autism and related disorders. Newly reported advances in communicating with autistic children through words and signs, and new language-training approaches to overcoming the autistic child's speech rhythm and sentence structure difficulties, give hope that this NINCDS research effort will prove to be exceptionally fruitful.

The Institute reports an increase in research activity directed toward the problem of Reye's syndrome. The Committee hopes for favorable findings from current evaluations of two possible treatment regimens, and from a variety of basic studies. The Committee urges continued dissemination of information to the public and to health care professionals as one way to promote early identification and treatment of this lethal disorder.

Because of the opportunities available in research on the nervous system, the Committee finds it necessary to have an evaluation completed by a non-government agency of the research opportunities and research needs of the NINCDS.

The Committee requires therefore that a review of research opportunities and research needs of the Institute be studied by the Institute of Medicine or a similar institute, and that a report be made to the Committee six months thereafter.

The Committee anticipates that the study would cost approximately $800,000 and directs that these funds be made available for this purpose.

The Institute also reports new hypotheses regarding abnormalities of brain lipids and decreased serum testosterone levels in patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. These clues should be pursued vigorously, along with continued research on animal models.

Also of considerable scientific interest is NINCDS-supported research on a group of Venezuelan families who show an extremely high incidence of Huntington's disease. Work should also continue on the development of animal models for Huntington's disease and on a reliable early diagnostic test.

Batten's Disease is a progressive neurological disorder, inherited as a recessive genetic disease affecting children causing deteriora-

tion in vision, coordination, mental faculties, and ending in death by the late teens or early twenties. Batten's Disease may have an incidence as high as PKU or Huntington's chorea. The cause and cure for this disease are unknown.

The Committee expects the Institute to expand the research effort on Batten's Disease and related areas within the limits of high quality research available.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1982 comparable appropriation	$235,895,000
1983 appropriation request	246,043,000
House allowance	276,367,000
Committee recommendation	270,795,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $270,795,000 for the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID). This is $24,752,000 more than the administration request and $5,572,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $34,900,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $235,895,000.

The Committee has provided sufficient funding to restore new and competing research project grants and total training slots to at least their fiscal year 1982 levels, and to largely restore the proposed 4 percent cut in noncompeting continuation grants. Additional funds have been provided to pay the indirect costs of research at 100 percent of their negotiated level.

The Institute conducts and supports research on microbiology and immunology, on a wide range of infectious diseases, and on disorders of the immune system, such as asthma and other allergic, immuno-deficiency and autoimmune diseases. The Institute is the principal, and in many cases the only, source of Federal grants for research on certain diseases including allergic disorders, the common respiratory and gastrointestinal infections, sexually transmitted diseases such as genital herpes, bacterial pneumonias and meningitis, and infectious diseases of international importance.

Infectious diseases remain one of the major health problems of the Nation and one of the leading causes of absenteeism from work and school. A recent Federal report attributed at least 156 million days lost from work each year to infectious diseases, with a cost for treatment and lost productivity of at least $24 billion.

Much of the Institute's research to combat infectious diseases is in the area of prevention, particularly on protective vaccines. Historically, the Committee has shown strong interest and support for the Institute's efforts to develop successful vaccines for meningitis, pneumococcal pneumonia, rabies and rubella. Last year, the Institute described a program for the accelerated development of new vaccines for those infectious diseases with the greatest need and the most promise for success. These included vaccines for a major cause of meningitis in children; gonorrhea; serious respiratory infections in infants and children caused by certain respiratory and parainfluenza viruses; and childhood diarrhea caused by rotaviruses.

The Committee was glad to learn that the Institute has strengthened its attack on sexually transmitted diseases (STD) and is co-

ordinating its research program with the VD prevention and control activities of the Centers for Disease Control. It notes that investigators are pursuing two different types of vaccines for gonorrhea. Both are undergoing evaluation in volunteers.

An NIAID intramural laboratory in Montana now has a program focusing on the gonococcus and chlamydia, two prominent microorganisms causing STD. The opening of the Ambulatory Care Research Facility on the NIH Bethesda campus has allowed the Institute to expand its research related to genital herpes. The Committee expects the Institute to press strongly ahead with efforts against genital herpes for which no cure presently is available.

The Committee continues to follow the work of NIAID's network of asthma and allergic disease centers. Scientists and physicians at these centers continue to report important advances, including improved materials and methods for immunizing patients with hay fever and seasonal asthma, sensitivity tests to diagnose those at risk of developing asthma 2 to 3 years before its clinical appearance, and safe and effective immunization procedures to prevent potentially fatal, allergic shock reactions to the venoms of bee and wasp stings.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

1982 comparable appropriation	$335,462,000
1983 appropriation request	345,621,000
House allowance	367,009,000
Committee recommendation	372,114,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $372,114,000 for the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS). This is $26,493,000 more than the administration request and $5,105,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $36,652,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $335,462,000.

The Committee has provided sufficient funding to restore new and competing research project grants and total training slots to at least their fiscal year 1982 levels, and to largely restore the proposed 4 percent cut in noncompeting continuation grants. Additional funds have been provided to support the higher average costs of research project grants and to pay the indirect costs of research at 100 percent of their negotiated level.

NIGMS supports basic research studies, most of which are designed to provide insights into the structure, function, and related processes of the most fundamental units of biology: cells and molecules, chromosomes and genes. This basic research serves as the foundation essential to further more targeted studies relating to the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of disease and disability. In addition, the concepts and research techniques developed during the course of this basic research often become vital tools for a broad range of research activities. One noteworthy recent example of this is the development of recombinant DNA technology. The use of this technology is growing in biomedical research studies, as well as in commerical applications such as the production of drugs, and other biologically important substances, and certain chemicals used in agriculture and industry.

The research efforts funded by NIGMS are administered by four major programs—genetics, cellular and molecular basis of disease, pharmacological sciences, and physiology and biomedical engineering. All these programs emphasize the support of investigator-initiated research project grants.

The Committee is aware of the discoveries emerging from research in the field of genetics. Studies of the mechanisms that control the acitivity of genes, the dynamic nature of DNA, the location and function of specific genes on chromosomes, and the effects on genes of chemicals and other environmental agents are among those which promise to expand our understanding of human inheritance. Such understanding is critical to efforts to prevent or treat specific genetic diseases and to determine the genetic factors associated with such diseases as cancer, hypertension, arthritis and diabetes.

The research supported by the cellular and molecular basis of disease program complements genetic studies by focusing on molecular, subcellular, and cellular structures, functions and processes in both their normal and diseased states. At times, these studies explore the relationships between genetic expression and the proper functioning of a vital protein, an enzyme, a cell organelle, or a cell membrane. Other studies concentrate on improving our understanding of the various individual components of the cell. All this work produces basic findings useful in determing how normal cellular activity prevents disease and how abnormal cellular activity contributes to disease.

The Committee notes that the pharmacological sciences program continues to support important research on the chemical and molecular processes involved in the actions of therapeutic drugs. Findings from studies involving targeting drugs to particular disease sites, examining the interactions of drugs in the body, and determining the factors which influence drug metabolism are among those which eventually may be applied to the development of safer, more effective drugs or treatment strategies.

The physiology and biomedical engineering program supports diverse research activities which apply the physiological, chemical, physical and engineering sciences to the solution of biomedical problems. The continuing refinement and testing of an artificial skin to be used on extensive burn wounds is a noteworthy example of such research. The Committee observes that the development of improved research instrumentation and the NIGMS shared instrumentation initiative are other important efforts of this program.

To assure that biomedical research flourishes in the future, NIGMS continues its significant investment in research training programs. By emphasizing broad, multidisciplinary predoctoral training, the Institute's grantees prepare bright young investigators for research careers in many biomedical fields. Two special NIGMS-supported training programs—the medical-scientist (M.D.-Ph.D.) training program and the minority access to research careers (MARC) program—address shortages in clinical investigators and minority biomedical scientists, respectively. The Committee's interest in all the research training programs of NIGMS continues.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

1982 comparable appropriation	$226,309,000
1983 appropriation request	233,575,000
House allowance	251,561,000
Committee recommendation	255,749,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $255,749,000 for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD). This is $22,174,000 more than the administration request and $4,188,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $29,440,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $226,309,000.

The Committee has provided sufficient funding to restore new and competing research project grants and total training slots to at least their fiscal year 1982 levels, and to largely restore the proposed 4 percent cut in noncompeting continuation grants. Additional funds have been provided to pay the indirect costs of research at 100 percent of their negotiated level.

NICHD supports and conducts research to improve the health and well-being of the developing infant and child to prevent problems that have their origins early in life and lead to adult disabilities and early death.

Problems associated with reproduction and development such as birth defects, premature birth, and mental retardation are among the most significant and costly health problems of our society. To prevent or ameliorate these problems, the NICHD supports and conducts a comprehensive research program that combines maternal and child health research with a full range of population studies that focus on the complexities involved in contraception, childbearing, and childrearing. The NICHD program includes biomedical, behavioral and social sciences projects.

The Foundation of the Institute's research program is a plan based on these research areas: fertility and infertility; pregnancy, birth, and the infant; nutrition; Sudden Infant Death Syndrome; congenital defects; mental retardation; child and adolescent development; contraceptive development; contraceptive evaluation; and population dynamics.

An important area for NICHD research is the prevention of premature birth, one of the most common causes of neonatal mortality and morbidity. Infants born with low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds) or after short gestation account for two-thirds of the 45,000 infants who die in the United States each year.

Institute figures show that improvements in the treatment of premature infants and other research advances have contributed to a decline in infant mortality since 1976, though the infant mortality rate in the U.S. remains too high. A number of NICHD-supported research projects focus on the basic question of what triggers the start of labor. When this answer is found, more progress can be made in preventing prematurity, according to the Institute. One promising line of study investigates the role that infection may play in triggering premature labor. If infection is confirmed to be a major cause of prematurity, this knowledge could lead to treatment that substantially reduces the incidence of prematurity.

The nutrition research program of the NICHD is designed to provide information on the interrelationships of food, nutrition, and human development and to develop new understandings of nutritional imbalances and interactions in early life that may lead to diseases and disability in later life. This program includes research on breast-feeding and the causes of intrauterine growth retardation (IUGR). NICHD-supported investigators have recently developed an animal model of IUGR in which nutrients are delivered directly to the fetus through the amniotic fluid. If this treatment proves successful, infant mortality and morbidity associated with IUGR can be reduced, the Institute advises.

The NICHD continues its comprehensive research program into Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). The Institute recently reported the first findings from its Cooperative Epidemiologic Study of Risk Factors, a large multicenter study designed to identify factors which differentiate SIDS infants from non-SIDS infants. The Committee is advised that early data confirm many of the findings from other SIDS research. For instance, it was found that those who appear to be at increased risk of SIDS are: male infants, premature or low birthweight infants, babies from a low socioeconomic background, and babies born to mothers who smoked or were anemic or had an amniotic fluid infection during pregnancy. In addition, preliminary data were released from this study to allay fears over a reported association between SIDS and DPT vaccination. The Institute states that the study has found no such association. It is hoped that other findings from this study will in the future enable physicians to identify infants at increased risks for SIDS and to take preventive measures. The risk factor study and other SIDS studies continue with this goal in mind.

Some 150,000 newborns in this country have significant congenital malformations or heriditary disorders. While representing 3 to 5 percent of all births, they account for approximately 20 percent of infant mortality and account for many cases of mental retardation, physical disability, blindness and deafness, and developmental disabilities. For the great majority of congenital and developmental defects, the cause remains unknown. Thus, an important priority of the Institute is research on the causes, prevention, alleviation and treatment of these problems.

An important priority of the Committee is research on mental retardation, a condition which affects nearly 7 million Americans. As urged by the Committee, Institute-supported scientists have developed an important research tool—an animal model for the specific chromosomal defect most often responsible for Down's syndrome. Down's syndrome is the most common and readily identifiable genetic condition associated with mental retardation. Using this animal model, scientists are able to conduct experiments which would not be feasible using human subjects. The NICHD recently announced the availability of this new animal model to the research community and anticipates an acceleration of research relating to Down's syndrome.

The Institute maintains significant research interest in the behavioral and social aspects of human development as well as the physical aspects. Institute-supported scientists are studying the response and interaction of infants to their environment. Studies on

the development of learning ability make it possible to assess the condition of infants who are born at risk for abnormal development and to evaluate environmental effects and the impact of special programs on these infants. NICHD-supported researchers also study learning disabilities such as dyslexia, and impairment of reading ability. Tests developed with Institute support are useful for both diagnosing and prescribing remedial procedures for reading disability.

The Committee has closely followed NICHD's efforts in the areas of regulation of fertility, alleviation of infertility, and treatment for reproductive diseases that rest on understanding basic reproductive biology. Research in this area by NICHD intramural scientists and by grantees has led to the discovery of a basic hormone in the brain which regulates reproductive functions in both men and women. According to the Institute, this hormone has been used successfully to treat specific causes of infertility in both men and women and is currently being investigated as a new contraceptive agent for women and the first chemical contraceptive for men.

The primary objective of the NICHD contraceptive development program is to make available effective, safe, and acceptable means of contraception by developing new methods and improving the technology of fertility regulation. The Committee notes that research is continuing on improving traditional methods of contraception such as diaphragms, and clinical trials are underway to test the efficacy of cervical caps. Studies are also supported on natural family planning methods.

Research continues on the health effects of currently used contraceptive methods such as oral contraceptives and vasectomy. Research has shown that the most important side effect of oral contraceptive use is increased risk of cardiovascular disease, especially for women over the age of 35 who smoke. On the other hand, very recent research reports indicate that oral contraceptive use may offer some protection against the development of ovarian cancer, according to the Institute. Research on this and other issues related to oral contraceptive use should continue.

The NICHD also maintains a research program in population dynamics. Behavioral and demographic studies are supported on the relation between women working outside the home and their decisions regarding childbearing, the cost of raising a child, and changes in population patterns due to migration and social factors such as the increasing divorce rate.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

1982 comparable appropriation	$127,374,000
1983 appropriation request	131,550,000
House allowance	138,763,000
Committee recommendation	144,360,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $144,360,000 for the National Eye Institute (NEI). This is $12,810,000 more than the administration request and $5,597,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $16,986,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $127,374,000.

The Committee has provided sufficient funding to restore new and competing research project grants and total training slots to at least their fiscal year 1982 levels, and to largely restore the proposed 4 percent cut in noncompeting continuation grants. Additional funds have been provided to support the higher average costs of research project grants and to pay the indirect costs of research at 100 percent of their negotiated level.

Eye disease and blindness cause suffering, disability, and loss of productivity for millions of people throughout the world. In the United States alone, more than 10 million people suffer from visual impairment that cannot be corrected by eyeglasses or contact lenses. Added to the physical pain and emotional hardship that vision disorders cause is their staggering economic burden, estimated in the billions of dollars.

Over the past 14 years support for vision research provided by NEI has led to numerous accomplishments and discoveries that have greatly advanced the fight against blindness and visual disability. Most recently a nationwide clinical trial demonstrated that laser treatment can be highly effective in preventing or retarding severe visual loss from one of the leading causes of blindness, age-related maculopathy.

Intensive research has led to dramatic improvements in the diagnosis and treatment of eye diseases, and in some cases to means of restoring the visual loss they cause. However, the fact that most of the more common and serious diseases are still poorly understood underscores the need for continued and intensified research.

Diabetes affects a number of eye tissues, but exerts its most harmful effects of the tiny blood vessels of the retina where it triggers a series of events which may lead to severe and irreversible visual loss. The Committee understands that timely laser treatment can halt the progress of diabetic retinopathy and forestall blindness in a large percentage of cases. In some instances, impaired vision can be improved through a surgical procedure known as vitrectomy. As impressive as these findings are, however, much more research is needed to find better ways of treating this disease. The Institute should continue the search for better methods of treatment and for ways of preventing and curing diabetic retinopathy.

Herpes simplex virus is the leading infectious cause of corneal blindness and impairment in the United States. Acute ocular herpes infections are difficult to treat, but a number of effective antiviral drugs are now available. In fact, most of the anti-herpes drugs now on the market were first tested and proven effective in the eye, and research on ocular herpes and its treatment has made a major contribution to knowledge and treatment of herpes infections generally. Unfortunately, none of the present agents can prevent recurrences of ocular herpes, because the virus remains latent within nerve tissues behind the eye. Therefore, the Committee believes that further research on this painful and disabling condition is a high priority.

The National Eye Institute devotes most of its funding in the cataract program to research aimed at developing means of preventing or slowing cataract development or of treating it nonsurgically. It has been estimated that if it were possible to slow the pro-

gression of cataracts enough to delay the need for surgery by only 10 years, the number of cataract operations performed in the United States could be reduced by 45 percent annually and more than $530 million per year could be saved, according to the Institute.

In the search for a cure for glaucoma, an understanding of the normal cellular processes that regulate the flow of aqueous humor through the eye, and how drugs act upon them, is essential, as is determining how optic nerve damage is related to intraocular pressure. Research to improve our understanding of the basic processes in the optic nerve which are affected in glaucoma should continue. This, the Committee is advised, may lead eventually to the development of ways to protect the optic nerve and perhaps to a means of reversing nerve damage and subsequent blindness from glaucoma.

The Committee is pleased that two NEI-supported grantees shared the 1981 Nobel Prize in medicine or physiology. Their basic research has been translated into clinical situations and has saved many children from lifelong blindness caused by congenital cataract and strabismus. Basic neurobiology and clinical research on the structure, function, and development of those parts of the brain and extra-ocular muscle system that make vision possible should be further emphasized in fiscal 1983.

The NEI intramural program is also pursuing several promising areas of investigation. One of these is uveitis, an inflammatory disease of the inner eye which is responsible for 10 percent of all visual impairment in the United States. A new drug, cyclosporin A, is being tested in a clinical trial to determine its effectiveness in treating uveitis. Initial results indicate that the drug is successful in treating some forms.

The Committee also notes that there will be increased opportunity for collaborative efforts with the shift of NEI intramural scientists to contiguous space. The Committee hopes that the consolidation of scientists in this setting will produce even more effective research results in behalf of the visually impaired.

In another branch of the intramural program, basic scientists are gaining many insights into the mechanisms by which aldose reductase causes damage. Studies have shown that aldose reductase is responsible for cataract formation in diabetic rats. Perhaps more important new evidence points to the possibility that aldose reductase may be involved in the manifestation of other complications of diabetes, such as neuropathy and retinopathy as well. Finally, the Laboratory of Molecular and Developmental Biology is looking at ways to correct major disorders, particularly those that are congenital or hereditary, by correcting defects at the gene level. These investigations may pave the way for novel approaches to treating congenital ophthalmic disorders. Studies such as these will increase the opportunity to prevent as well as treat vision disorders.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

1982 comparable appropriation	$154,258,000
1983 appropriation request	157,448,000
House allowance	162,695,000
Committee recommendation	166,040,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $166,040,000 for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS). This is $8,592,000 more than the administration request and $3,345,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $11,782,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $154,258,000.

The Committee has provided sufficient funding to restore new and competing research project grants and total training slots to at least their fiscal year 1982 levels, and to largely restore the proposed 4 percent cut in noncompeting continuation grants. Additional funds have been provided to support the higher average costs of research project grants and to pay the indirect costs of research at 100 percent of their negotiated level.

NIEHS conducts and support research on the effects of environmental agents on human health. This research serves the practical purpose of identifying toxic agents and improving understanding of the manner in which they cause cancer, birth defects, and other damage to human biological systems. This is the necessary first step in preventing disease. Such information is transmitted to other scientists, physicians, and interested Federal agencies as the first step in risk reduction.

In the past 2 decades much has been learned about the potential adverse health effects of chemicals. Increases in many diseases have been linked to specific environmental agents. However, many compounds still remain to be identified and their effects understood.

Two areas of particular environmental concern, according to the Institute, are the contamination of drinking water sources by synthetic organic chemicals. The second involves some 50,000 sites where chemical wastes are buried. The Committee will wish to thoroughly explore these problems with the Institute during fiscal 1983 hearings.

A significant portion of the NIEHS research effort goes into the National Toxicology program (NTP) which is one of the primary mechanisms the Federal Government has to identify and characterize toxic chemicals. In fiscal year 1983 the NTP will continue efforts to test chemicals for a variety of toxic effects and to develop realistic alternatives to the costly and time-consuming test methodologies now available. The NTP expected to have approximately 205 comprehensive bioassay tests under way to determine carcinogenic effects and to provide more complete toxicological profiles of the chemicals under study. Additionally, there will be approximately 380 ongoing tests of specific compounds to determine their ability to induce genetic mutations and 12 tests ongoing to determine the chemicals' ability to cause birth defects.

As the Toxic Substances Control Act is implemented and the burden for testing single chemcial compounds shifts from the Federal Government to the private sector, NTP will place increasing emphasis on developing faster, less expensive methods to replace the current long-term bioassay now used. The NTP will also become increasingly involved in designing tests for mixtures of chemicals, and in developing the methodology needed to assess the risk posed by chemicals. The Government needs to be able to deter-

mine the risk posed by multiple toxic chemicals if it is to rationally regulate their use.

The NIEHS plays a significant role in the training of environmental toxicologists, epidemiologists, pathologist, and biostatisticians through fellowship and training grant awards. These scientists meet a growing need in the private sector, academic research institutions, and government agencies to develop new knowledge about the many and varied environmental health problems the Nation faces.

The laboratory portion of the new NIEHS facility was scheduled for occupation this year. These modules will provide up-to-date work space for the Institute's laboratory programs.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING

1982 comparable appropriation	$81,903,000
1983 appropriation request	84,556,000
House allowance	96,104,000
Committee recommendation	91,887,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $91,887,000 for the National Institute on Aging (NIA). This is $7,331,000 more than the administration request and $4,217,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $9,984,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $81,903,000.

The Committee has provided sufficient funding to restore new and competing research project grants and total training slots to at least their fiscal year 1982 levels, and to largely restore the proposed 4 percent cut in noncompeting continuation grants. Additional funds have been provided to pay the indirect costs of reserach at 100 percent of their negotiated level.

The number of elderly in the United States is expected to reach 30 million in this decade and to exceed 40 million by 2020. Only by knowing more about aging and the difficulties and changes that occur as the Nation's population grows older, can we promote the health and well-being of the aged and the aging. This is the job of the NIA and it is an important one indeed.

The Committee, recognizing the demographic impact of an aging population, full supports research into the processes of aging and the causes and prevention of diseases and disorders associated with aging. Such research has great optential for reducting the incidence of the debilitating conditions of old age. Thus, new knowledge provides a better understanding of the mechanisms of aging and how to prevent and treat age-related disorders. For example, significant progress has been made toward improved understanding of senile dementia, a condition of high incidence among the elderly population and of enormous social cost. Approximately 3 to 4 million elderly Americans suffer from some type of dementia. Some 1,500,000 of these have senile dementia of Alzheimer's type with intellectual deterioration and inability to carry out the normal tasks of daily living.

One of the most recent scientific leads concerning Alzheimer's disease comes from scientists working with slow viruses. These viruses typically require between 10 and 20 years to produce their damaging effects on the nervous system. The recent discovery of a

virus-like particle that does not appear to contain nuclear material—referred to as prion—may give scientists a significant lead to a possible cause of senile dementia of the Alzheimer's type, according to the Institute.

The Committee is anxious to see that Alzheimer's Disease research efforts now under way at various Institutes and other agencies of government have strengthened coordination and cooperation. The Committee directs that, prior to next year's hearing, a report be submitted to the Committee on the state of the science of Alzheimer's Disease, as well as on the efforts undertaken to ensure better coordination among the Institutes and other agencies of government.

The NIA has initiated a small clinical research program at the Warren G. Magnuson Clinical Center to strengthen the research capabilities of its laboratory of neurociences. The clinical program, working with tne basic research program, will examine cerebral changes as they relate to aging and dementia. The Committee notes the progress being made, and encourages the Institute to expand this program when the six-bed clinical research unit is made available. The Committee has supported establishing such a research unit.

In 1981, the NIA proposed the creation of a teaching nursing home award to speed clinical investigation and training in specific disorders that bring a need for long-term care of the elderly population. The Nation's expenditures for nursing homes are nearing $22 billion annually and will more than triple by 1990. These high costs are in part a reflection of the lack of knowledge about effective and cost-saving methods of management and treatment of many of the disorders of the elderly. The research will focus on senile dementia, incontinence, gait disorders, prevention and management of bedsores, behavioral and organizational interventions to improve patient functioning, and drug interactions. The Committee understands that the teaching nursing home award is an important component of an overall effort to develop a research program in geriatric medicine to increase the body of knowledge in this area, and encourages the Institute to strengthen its commitment with a portion of the additional funds made available.

The emphasis being placed on developing and validating indices of human performance along functional rather than chronological age lines is encouraging. The Committee understands that studies will be directed at examining technological changes in work and their impact upon work roles, aging, and human performance; specifying the conditions that can sustain the health, well-being, and independence of older persons; and how timing and sequencing of life events are influenced by industrialization, urbanization, and other changes in institutions and populations.

Research done over a number of years at the NIA's Gerontology Research Center with experimental animals has resulted in the development of a technique which opens up the blood-brain barrier. This normal barrier is selectively permeable to substances circulating in the blood stream. Thus, the opening-up technique may prove valuable in enhancing the effectiveness of drugs used to treat conditions in the elderly such as senile dementia of the Alzheimer's type, certain nervous disorders, and perhaps even brain tumors.

The opening-up technique has been shown to cause no neurological changes and to be reversible. Trials for the use of the technique in the treatment of brain tumors are underway. Trials for use of the technique with other age-related disorders are currently being considered for feasibility.

RESEARCH RESOURCES

1982 comparable appropriation	$184,177,000
1983 appropriation request	191,024,000
House allowance	227,642,000
Committee recommendation	199,967,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $199,967,000 for the Division of Research Resources (DRR). This is $8,943,000 more than the administration request and $27,675,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $15,790,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $184,177,000.

The Committee has provided sufficient funding to maintain research project grants and training positions at their fiscal 1982 levels. Additional funds have been provided to pay the indirect costs of research at their full negotiated level and to restore funding for the six general clinical research centers proposed to be closed.

The Division of Research Resources (DRR) is unique among the components of the National Institutes of Health. DRR is the organization charged with the responsibility for strengthening and enhancing the research environments of institutions engaged in health-related research. This is done through developing and sustaining a wide variety of resources essential to the conduct of biomedical research. Such resources are used by a broad spectrum of investigators in helping to carry out the mission of the NIH. Approximately 30 percent of all NIH grants and 25 percent of the total of NIH extramural funds are held by research investigators who are users of the DRR resources. These resources are multicategorical in nature, and the investigators using them are conducting research that covers virtually all disciplines of biomedical science.

Through its extramural programs, the Division develops and supports biotechnology resources that provide access to the latest technologies from the physical sciences, mathematics, and engineering; general clinical research centers that are specialized clinical research environments within larger teaching hospitals; and animal resources that support projects resulting in the most effective use of animals in research. In addition, it supports the seven national primate research centers and a number of valuable animal colonies. The Division also awards minority biomedical research support grants to increase the participation of ethnic minority students and faculty in the biomedical sciences and health professions; and biomedical research support grants that enable institutions to more efficiently and effectively conduct their biomedical research programs through the use of flexible funds and local decisionmaking.

As a result of the work of the general clinical research centers there have been developed artifical kidneys, insulin pumps and heart pacers, as well as new techniques for certain organ trans-

plantations. In addition, new drugs and diets have been developed for the effective treatment of atherosclerosis, coronary artery disease, hypertension, obesity, diabetes, arthritis, viral disease, and psychiatric disorders. The clinical research environments provided by these centers are vital in translating basic research findings into clinical applications leading to the prevention of disease in man. The Committee recommendation will provide support for 71 general clinical research centers and affiliated activities in 1983. DRR, where possible and appropriate, should continue to encourage research involving outpatients rather than hospitalized patients in an effort to hold down rapidly rising hospital care costs.

The biotechnology resources program is designed to develop new technologies and provide access to sophisticated research instrumentation for use by biomedical scientists. In addition to developing new research technologies and methods, this program also can help alleviate instrumentation shortage and obsolescence in laboratories conducting federally-supported biomedical research. Biotechnology resources are regional and national in scope and provide a unique opportunity for researchers to have access to specialized technologies often not available at their own institutions. Technological capabilities are provided in this way to overcome restraints of cost, complexity, or scarcity.

The Committee is interested in DRR activities involving industry and other federal agencies in the development of research resources and new technologies. DRR staff should continue efforts to bring together the knowledge bases and resources of the private and public sectors for overall benefits to health research. Of particular interest to the Committee is the PROPHET Computer Network, which is being used by several pharmaceutical houses as well as the Food and Drug Administration for drug development and testing purposes, and the CLINFO System, which was developed by DRR and is now being made available commercially to provide clinical researchers with a tool to efficiently manage clinical data. The Committee also notes the cooperation that DRR has received from other components of the NIH in providing support for Minority Biomedical Research Support grants. The Committee regards the MBRS program as worthy of continued support.

The Biomedical Research Support Program is designed to enhance the ability of institutions to conduct research by providing flexible funds on which to draw to support new research efforts, bright young investigators who have not yet obtained direct grant support, and pilot projects. Additionally, these funds provide a portion of the cost of shared research equipment and research facilities.

The Committee is concerned about the Department's decision to increase the threshold to qualify for biomedical research support grants. The Committee is particularly concerned about the impact this revision (raising the eligibility threshold from $200,000 to $500,000) will have on small research institutions. It was informed that a number of nursing, dental and pharmacy schools will not receive BRSG support in fiscal 1983, thus adversely affecting research programs at these schools.

In the interest of maintaining high quality researh, the Committee intends to examine the impact of this proposal on the smaller

research institutions during its fiscal 1984 hearings. The proposed threshold requirement therefore should not be implemented until this review is completed and the results are evaluated by the Committee.

The Committee takes note of the report on shortages in research equipment and instrumentation that was submitted by the NIH. The report estimates that the NIH community of scientists, given the opportunity, would demonstrate a substantial need for shared research instrumentation. To meet this need, DRR initiated a new shared instrument grant program in 1982 which generated considerable interest in the biomedical research community. This brought some $40,000,000 in applications from more than 200 institutions seeking new research equipment or upgrading obsolete instrumentation. The Division was able to fund 22 of these applications at a cost of $3,700,000. In light of this demonstrated need, the Committee believes that DRR, to the extent possible, should set-aside a portion of program funds for grantee institutions participating in the Minority Biomedical Research Support program.

The Committee notes that DRR has come up with a biomedical research model development to better serve the needs of investigators who require appropriate research models, and to meet the concerns of animal welfare groups which are urging the Federal Government to find alternatives to the use of laboratory animals for research. In fiscal 1983, this activity will consist of initiating planning efforts through workshops and conferences aimed at understanding the problems and identifying areas of research and technology most likely to benefit from the development of models.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER

1982 comparable appropriations	$9,205,000
1983 appropriation request	10,147,000
House allowance	10,147,000
Committee recommendation	10,147,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,147,000 for the John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $942,000 more than the 1982 comparable appropriation of $9,205,000.

The John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences is the organizational component of the NIH that promotes and coordinates international cooperation in significant areas of biomedical research. Through its postdoctoral research fellowships in the United States and abroad, exchanges of senior scientists with other countries, and international conferences and seminars, the Fogarty International Center (FIC) provides a bridge to facilitate the development and communication of new technologies and discoveries that bear on health problems of the American people. In addition, the Fogarty International Center is the liaison between the NIH and the PHS Office of International Health, the Department of State, foreign governments, and international health organizations.

The Fogarty International Center currently discharges its responsibilities through four programs—Advanced International

Studies, International Research and Awards, International Coordination and Liaison, and Foreign Scientists Assistance. The common goal of these programs is to assure better scientific communication and to foster exchange of information and data between our scientists and researchers in foreign countries.

The Advanced International Studies Program utilizes the unique resources of the Fogarty Scholars-in-Residence and conferences and seminars to focus attention on critical and rapidly developing areas of research. Fogarty Scholars are world-renowned investigators who spend up to a year at the NIH writing and lecturing, and participating in collaborative research projects with NIH scientists. During their residency, these scholars organize conferences and workshops designed to communicate up-to-date information on topics of far reaching importance, assess the state of the science, and develop areas for future investigation. During the past year the Fogarty International Center hosted 10 scholars. The Center is reviewing the Scholars Program to determine whether a broader range of disciplines should be included—such as epidemiologists and behavioral scientists; whether some scholars, who cannot come for a full term of residence, should be invited for shorter periods; and whether changes in the nominating procedure are desirable.

International conferences and symposia facilitate the exchange of current research information, serve as a forum to develop new hypotheses, provide the means to assess the value and direction of past and present research in a given field, and identify gaps in knowledge for future research undertakings. The FIC provides a central role in planning and organizing these conferences and, in conjunction with NIH Institutes and other organizations, provides funds to support them.

A third component of the Advanced International Studies Program is the study of biomedical research issues that deal with specific health problems of international concern. One such issue—the eradication of specific diseases—is underway. Two problems to be addressed by the International Issues-Study Progam are the feasibility of the eradication of measles and poliomyelitis.

The International Research and Awards Program provides fellowships to scientists at various stages of their careers to pursue collaborative research projects in the United States and abroad. Senior International Fellowships are awarded to productive American scientists to permit them to work in foreign laboratories with scientists who have similar interests. The International Research Fellowships are designed to bring to the United States bright, young foreign scientists, nominated by expert committees in their home country and reviewed by NIH study sections, to share their ideas with investigators in American institutions.

The International Coordination and Liaiso Program of the Fogarty International Center serves as the link between the NIH and the biomedical research communities in other countries and international organizations concerned with medical research. Advice is also provided to the Director, NIH, and to the Directors of NIH Bureaus, Institutes, and Divisions for development of international policies, procedures and activities. There are currently 41 bilateral agreements which involve NIH with 26 countries in three types of agreements: agreements made at the government-to-government

level which promote broad science and technology objectives; agreements between Department-level agencies which may have general preventive health or health-maintenance objectives, as well as concerns with specific disease issues; and agreements between NIH and a foreign counterpart in which specific components of NIH are identified and participating in particular disease or biomedical research areas. The provisions of bilateral agreements include visits and consultations, conferences and workshops, collaborative or coordinated research, and the cost sharing of scientific exchange. Major agreements are with China, U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, Japan, Egypt, Israel, India, and Nigeria.

The Fogarty International Center also serves as the administrative channel for funds appropirated by the Congress of the Gorgas Memorial Institiute for the maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory in Panama. The Committee wishes to know whether it would be possible to obtain, more participation from other countries in the Central American region in contribution to the support of this laboratory. The Fogarty International Center should make the necessary inquires through the appropriate channels toward this end, and should provide the Committee with a report prior to the beginning of fiscal 1984 hearings.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

1982 comparable appropriation	$45,035,000
1983 appropriation request	46,043,000
House allowance	46,043,000
Committee recommendation	46,043,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $46,043,000 for the National Library of Medicine (NLM). This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $1,008,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $45,035,000.

The National Library of Medicine is the Nation's principal resource for information used in biomedical research, health education, and health care delivery. It is in the forefront of developing the information services required to provide the health community with rapid access to the world's scientific and scholarly biomedical literature. As a major biomedical-communication center, NLM is applying the latest computer and communications technologies to health information transfer problems.

The health community relies heavily upon NLM's online computerized MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System) system to aid in the identification and dissemination of the professional literature. MEDLINE, the most frequently used of the Library's online date bases, recently marked its tenth anniversary. Initiated with a group of 25 health science institutions in 1971, the NLM online network today comprises 1,800 centers in the United States and abroad located within universities, medical schools, hospitals, government agencies, and commercial organizations. In fiscal year 1982, users of the network generated over two million searches.

Concerns have been raised that some NLM services unfairly compete with similar services provided by the private sector since

NLM's prices fail to recover the full cost of creating and providing MEDLARS services. NLM's current policy is to charge the full cost to access its system but its pricing does not include all other costs such as the costs of data creation. In a time of fiscal restraint it is important to examine these complex public/private sector issues. The Committee notes that the OTA has completed its study of NLM's MEDLARS pricing policies and generally concluded that NLM's pricing policies are consistent with existing statutes and regulations. GAO has also studied this issue. While generally finding NLM's pricing policies to be reasonable and legal, GAO recommended total full cost pricing of MEDLARS to certain non-health-related users.

The Department of Health and Human Services is currently studying the MEDLARS pricing issue, among others, regarding the NLM, and intends to issue a report in September 1983. The Committee believes it would be useful to have a report from the Department, as well as the OTA report and completed GAO study of the pricing issue, in time for the first budget resolution of May 1983. This would permit the Committee sufficient time to consider taking legislative action.

In fiscal year 1983, NLM will continue the development of a third-generation computer-based system for library and information services. The primary goal of this evolving system, known as MEDLARS III, is to automate more fully such internal functions as acquisitions, cataloging, and indexing. MEDLARS III has great potential for reducing the cost of handling literature and for speeding the delivery of biomedical information to professionals who require it.

The Medical Library Assistance Act provides support for developing health information services for the Nation's health professionals. One major activity authorized by this Act, the Regional Medical Library Program, has created a biomedical communications network through which comprehensive medical information is provided to the Nation's health professionals. This program has developed an effective and efficient document delivery system through which more than two million interlibrary loans were provided to the health community in fiscal year 1981. The network soon will be reduced from eleven to seven regions. The Committee encourages the continued development of a cost effective system, but cautions that such a reconfiguration must ensure that the quality of service to health professionals is sustained. The Committee also assigns a high priority to NLM's computers-in-medicine research program, an activity that is effectively integrating computer technology into clinical medicine.

The Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications conducts applied research and development in the fields of computer science and communications technology to improve health care delivery, health science education, and biomedical research. Programs are aimed at developing new systems to provide health professionals with better access to the knowledge contained in books, journals, and reports. The Committee recognizes that improvement in the dissemination of research results is heavily dependent on innovative research on the application of new technologies for information handling.

The National Medical Audiovisual Center, which is dedicated to improving the transfer of biomedical information through creative use of audiovisual materials and technology, will be organizationally merged with the Lister Hill Center in fiscal 1983. The Committee hopes this will result in more efficient operation of these programs.

The Toxicology Information Program, through creative specialized information services, provides users in government, educational institutions, and industry with rapid access to information about the effects of drugs, chemicals, and other toxic substances on humans and the environment.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

1982 comparable appropriation	$23,618,000
1983 appropriation request	24,283,000
House allowance	24,683,000
Committee recommendation	24,683,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $24,683,000 for the Office of the Director. This is the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $1,065,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $23,618,000.

The Office of the Director provides the overall direction for the National Institutes of Health. The appropriation funds those offices responsible for intramural and extramural research policy development, medical applications of research, communications, program planning and evaluation, equal opportunity, contract and grant administration, management policy, investigation and review, protection from research risks, and financial and personnel management.

The increase over the 1982 level is for mandatory expenditures and for the cost of the October 1981 pay raise.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

1982 comparable appropriation	$9,898,000
1983 appropriation request	17,500,000
House allowance	17,500,000
Committee recommendation	17,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $17,500,000 for NIH buildings and facilities. This is the same as the administration request and the House Allowance. The recommendation is $7,602,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $9,898,000.

This appropriation provides for the design, construction, improvement, and major repair of the building and support facilities of the National Institutes of Health.

Of the total amount provided, $6,600,000 is for the program to renovate the main part of the Clinical Center in Bethesda, a facility which has been operational for more than 25 years and is in need of life safety code and other work.

Funds of $5,000,000 are provided for the first phase in the expansion/renovation of Building 8. This is part of a long-term rehabilitation effort to upgrade six laboratory buildings which have been operational for approximately 40 years.

Funds of $1,000,000 are for the construction of an addition to Building 21 to handle hazardous chemical and radioactive wastes and $700,000 provides for the installation of sun screens and double-glazing of windows on Building 31C, an essential factor in reducing the cooling load and in saving energy.

Funds for routine repair and improvements in the electrical, mechanical, and structural components of buildings at NIH installations at Bethesda, the Poolesville animal farm, the Gerontology Research Center in Baltimore, the Rocky Mountain Laboratory at Hamilton, Mont., and at other NIH field stations, total $1,620,000. The appropriation also includes $2,580,000 for repairs and improvements to meet program requirements resulting from changes in research activities. The total repair and improvement funds are $4,200,000.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH

1982 comparable appropriation	$768,037,000
1983 appropriation request	738,177,000
House allowance	768,106,000
Committee recommendation	782,056,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $782,056,000 for alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health activities. This is $43,879,000 more than the administration request and $13,950,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $14,019,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $768,037,000.

The mission of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) is to develop an understanding of and to address alcoholism, drug abuse, and a range of mental illnesses. Toward these goals, ADAMHA maintains intramural research facilities and awards project grants and contracts in support of extramural research, research training, and prevention programs. Additionally, ADAMHA provides technical assistance to States and communities as they establish and operate alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health programs, and serves as the major federal agency in educating the public about these problems.

The agency consists of three Institutes with direct programmatic responsibility for the ADAMHA health areas and providing policy guidance in the development and administration of ADAMHA programs. They are: the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). Each of these institutes is divided into research, training, and program support components. In fiscal 1983, the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health block grant will continue to be administered within ADAMHA. Separate budget activities are also provided for overall agency administration, for the ADAMHA services block grant, and for intramural research facilities repair and renovation.

Alcohol, drug abuse and mental health block grant

For the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant, the Committee recommends $446,000,000, an increase over the

budget request and House allowance of $14,000,000. This block grant was established by the Congress as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, at which time all mental health and substance abuse service programs were consolidated into this block grant, to be administered by the States. It was believed that this approach would allow States the opportunity to develop appropriate treatment and prevention programs tailored to the special needs of their population. The Committee, by recommending an increase, recognizes the seriousness and complexity of our societal problems in these areas and expresses its confidence in the capacity of the States and localities to serve the appropriate population.

Mental health community support program

The Committee concurs with the administration in providing no funds for the categorical community support program, although the House has recommended $8,000,000, a $2,240,000 increase over the 1982 level. The Committee understands that, in establishing the ADAMHA block grant, the intent of Congress was to consolidate all formerly categorical service programs in the alcohol, drug abuse and mental health areas, and does not believe it appropriate to continue this separate categorical program.

The Committee recognizes that the Community Support Program has been successful in demonstrating effective ways to care for chronic mental patients who are deinstitutionalized into local communities. In providing an increase for the ADAMHA block grant, the Committee wishes to emphasize that the States may use funds provided within the block grant either to continue CSP demonstrations on their own, or to implement successful examples of the program, to the extent possible within current law.

Mental health research

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $152,300,000 for mental health research, the same as the House level. This is an increase of $11,147,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1982 level, and is $2,338,000 more than the administration's budget request.

One of the highest priorities of the Committee is to ensure continuity in the number of new and competing research awards. The amount over the budget request will restore the proposed 10-percent reduction in indirect costs for regular research grants. At the recommended level, grants will be awarded and research conducted to include such priority areas as brain and behavior; prevention; childhood disorders; schizophrenia; and depression. The Committee directs the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) to emphasize basic and applied research in the neurosciences; behavioral sciences; psychopharmacology; clinical investigations; and evaluations of treatments and services.

The Committee recommendation includes sufficient funds to purchase a positron emission tomography scanner for use in the intramural research laboratories. This will allow the program to continue developing the technique, for which it earned national awards and recognition, for visually mapping metabolism in the brain. This investment can reap considerable rewards through the continued clarification of the basic processes underlying mental illness. The Committee also approves the budget request to allow three ad-

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ditional positions to be added to the intramural program in support of this breakthrough.

Mental health training

For Research Training, the Committee recommends $15,360,000, the same as the fiscal 1982 level, but $950,000 more than the budget request and House allowance. This level will support an additional 50 trainees over the number supported by the President's budget and House allowance. At a time when the research budget is being increased, the Committee believes it is unwise to reduce the research training effort.

For Clinical Training, the Committee provides $25,000,000, a level that is $7,000,000 more than the House amount. The budget proposed a total elimination of clinical training funds in fiscal 1983.

The Committee cannot agree with the administration's proposal for phasing out this important program in view of the documented demand for care. The Committee expects that the agency will fund an equitable proportion of grants from the four core disciplines: psychiatry, psychology, nursing, and social work. Further, the Committee is especially concerned that priority be given to training minority mental health professionals and the Minority Fellowship Program in particular, as well as prevention and child-oriented training programs. The Committee in general concurs with the House in its method of distributing funds for clinical training, focusing on mental health shortage areas, minorities and disadvantaged students and supporting State manpower development programs. The Committee also directs NIMH to continue support of the paraprofessional/mental health worker to the extent possible within available funding.

While the Committee agrees with the House on the principle of establishing a new Clinical Training program in fiscal year 1983, the Committee believes that existing continuation grants which are consistent with priorities and are of exemplary and innovative quality should be carefully considered in the new program.

The Committee expects the clinical training program to address the needs of underserved rural areas. In addition, the Committee is interested in clinical training of mental health professionals participating in the "payback" provision which requires trainees to serve in designated shortage areas in return for support for their training.

Mental health program support

The Committee recommendation for program support is the same as the House level and the administration request of $31,411,000, an increase of $3,306,000 over the 1982 level. This will permit NIMH to meet all cost of living increases, and enable it to track national trends in service needs and utilization of mental health personnel; to support initiatives relating to prevention of mental illness; and to ensure that the dollars invested in research are translated into findings which are quickly made available to the mental health community.

The Committee expects ADAMHA to be responsive to the Committee's continuing interest in insuring an increase in the partici-

pation of professional nurses in the Institutes' advisory committees. The Committee is aware that during the past year, the names of a number of highly competent nurses from across the nation have been brought to the attention of ADAMHA, and again urges ADAMHA to continue to seek and appoint qualified nursing candidates to its advisory committees.

Drug abuse research

For drug abuse research, the Committee recommends $47,374,000, the same as the House amount and $1,018,000 over the budget request. The increase over the budget will reinstate the proposed 10 percent reduction in indirect costs to the 1982 level. The fiscal 1982 level for research was $41,026,000.

Research to be supported will focus on selected new initiatives on the biological, behavioral, and psychological factors involved in drug abuse; the collection and analysis of epidemiological data; and the development of more effective prevention and treatment methodologies. These initiatives will include research focusing on the health effects of marijuana use, with particular emphasis on studies of the behavioral and performance effects (e.g., driving and work safety) of chronic marijuana use. Another major initiative will involve an expansion of ongoing research to develop portable drug detection systems that can be used by the private sector, police departments, and the military. Other initiatives include the development of more effective approaches to the prevention of drug abuse, studies of drug effects on the brain and nervous system, the development of more effective treatment agents for opiate abuse and other abused drugs, clarification of the health effects of opiate use, the pharmacokinetics of cocaine, and studies of drug interactions.

Drug abuse training

The Committee approves the budget request and House allowance of $891,000 for drug abuse research training, an increase of $75,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1982 level. This amount will enable the Institute to maintain a research training program comparable in numbers of researchers being trained to that of fiscal year 1982. This will ensure the continued development of skilled researchers in the biomedical and behavioral sciences.

Drug abuse program support

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $13,087,000 for drug abuse program support. This is an increase of $360,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1982 level. This level of funding will provide mandatory and programmatic increases necessary to restore essential management and data processing functions in support of the Institute's research program and the drug abuse information needs of the Nation.

Alcoholism research

In an area of alcoholism research, the Committee recommends $33,484,000, the same as the House level but $573,000 over the budget request. The increase will, as in the other research areas,

restore indirect costs of research grants to their 1982 level. The 1982 research funding level was $23,413,000.

The Committee recognizes the enormous impact of alcohol abuse and alcoholism on the health, well being and safety of people; on job performance and productivity; and on the family and other social units. The economic costs of alcoholism and alcohol abuse were nearly $50 billion annually according to estimates for 1977, with lost employment and reduced productivity accounting for more than half this amount. Motor vehicle accidents are the leading cause of death for young people between the ages of 15 and 24—and alcohol is very often involved. Alcohol also accounts for an estimated 35,000 accidental deaths each year, and it is a common antecedent to a myriad of major health problems, including such serious illnesses as cirrhosis of the liver, heart disease, and hepatitis.

With their budget increase in 1983, the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) will continue its efforts to reduce the incidence of alcohol-related problems with an aggressive research agenda. Areas under study will include: effects on the fetus, impaired adolescent development, highway fatalities, child and spouse abuse, aggressive and criminal behavior, disrupted family life and alcohol-related medical problems incuding various heart diseases, cirrhosis, gastrointestinal disorders and malnutrition.

The Committee is interested in seeing that NIAAA give special attention to quality applications that would address the unique alcoholism needs of our Nation's native Hawaiians and other Native American Pacific Islanders. Earlier congressional directives request NIAAA to provide priority for this population during its last two reauthorization acts. The Committee believes there is a special Federal responsibility to see that the problem of native American peoples in these areas is addressed in a timely fashion.

Alcoholism training

The Committee's recommendation for research training of $1,086,000 will permit that program to continue funding 22 ongoing projects. It will enable NIAAA to meet its commitments to provide a cadre of well-trained alcohol researchers, and will support a total of 66 trainees. This level is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

Alcoholism program support

The Committee's recommended level of $9,040,000, is a decrease of $880,000 from the fiscal year 1982 level for program support. This amount should be sufficient to support 3 new positions related to the increased level of responsibilities in the extramural research program, as well as proved mandatory costs for existing program support activities. This is the same as the budget request and House amount.

Buildings and facilities

The Committee has provided $100,000 for routine repairs to ADAMHA intramural research facilities. Specifically, this will support improvements to NIAAA's research laboratory, including ren-

ovations of the heating, air conditioning, and fire prevention and sprinkler systems. Extensive renovations to the mental health and drug facilities have been recently completed with funds appropriated in fiscal year 1982.

Program management

The Committee concurs with the House and budget request in providing $6,923,000 for program management, an increase of $729,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1982 level. This activity provides overall leadership and general support services to the ADAMHA components. Funds provided would allow the agency to cover mandatory increases for pay raises, telecommunications, computer services, space rental, and other essential central services.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

1982 comparable appropriation	$92,592,000
1983 appropriation request	67,505,000
House allowance	76,505,000
Committee recommendation	76,505,000

The Committee concurs with the House recommendation of $76,505,000 for St. Elizabeths Hospital in fiscal year 1983, $9,000,000 more than the administration request and $16,087,000 less than the fiscal 1982 appropriation of $92,592,000.

Funds are provided for the treatment and care of the mentally ill who are either residents of the District of Columbia (90% of patients) or who are Federal beneficiaries. The Hospital operates inpatient and outpatient programs, as well as a security treatment facility. In addition, it conducts clinical research and training programs and administers a community mental health center serving approximately 160,000 of the District of Columbia.

The Committee generally endorses the concept of reducing the direct Federal appropriation by requiring reimbursement from those who directly benefit from the Hospital's services, and through other Federal payments and District of Columbia Medicaid receipts. In this regard, the Committee believes that the District of Columbia government should begin to assume greater financial responsibility for D.C. residents of the Hospital. However, it questions whether the D.C. government can increase its financial support of the Hospital as rapidly as the administration proposed, and therefore agrees with the House in providing an additional $9,000,000 over the budget request to ensure that no shortfall in funding occurs.

Health Resources Administration

HEALTH RESOURCES

1982 comparable appropriation	$197,724,000
1983 appropriation request	111,828,000
House allowance	183,293,000
Committee recommendation	194,388,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $194,388,000 for Health Resources. This is $82,510,000 more than the administration

request and $7,673,000 more than the comparable House allowance. The recommendation is $3,386,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $197,724,000. Figures have been adjusted to exclude amounts previously appropriated in the continuing resolution.

Health planning

The Committee strongly supports the continuation of the health planning program as it is now constituted in the absence of the enactment of legislation which would determine the program's future. The Committee has deferred funding consideration of the program in this bill because funds to maintain activities and staffing levels are contained in the continuing resolution. The Committee intends to provide a new appropriation when legislative action is completed.

Health teaching facilities

The Committee has approved $40,500,000 for health teaching facilities for fiscal year 1983. This amount is $31,887,000 more than the administration request and $568,000 less than the House allowance. Of the total, $1,500,000 will permit the Bureau of Health Facilities to continue support of loan guarantees and interest subsidy payments in connection with construction of health professions teaching facilities and to continue to promote the effective utilization of these facilities. Interest subsidy payments are included for four loans which were guaranteed in prior years by the Federal Government.

The Committee concurs with the House in providing $5,000,000 over the administration request for construction grants in order to permit support to Morehouse Medical college in Atlanta. These funds are a one time grant to permit the construction of teaching facilities necessary for the school to convert from a two-year to a four-year medical school.

The Committee has approved $5,000,000 and 139 positions for health facilities program support activities in fiscal year 1983. This amount is $568,000 less than the House allowance and $813,000 less than the administration request. The fiscal year 1982 amount was $5,175,000.

Loan repayment

The Committee agrees with the House in providing $29,000,000 to pay the outstanding balance of a federally guaranteed loan used to finance the construction of Hubbard Hospital at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee. Meharry is one of three institutions in the country which primarily train black physicians. Almost half of all black physicians in the United States are educated at Meharry. Because of financial problems at Meharry, an intergovernmental task force was established in June of this year. The task force recommended that the Department of Health and Human Services pay off the outstanding balance of the hospital loan. The President agreed with the task force recommendation. Accordingly, the Committee has approved $29,000,000 but recognizes that the exact amount may vary from that and could in fact be somewhat lower. In light of the Committee allowance, it has de-

ducted from the Interest Subsidies appropriation the $1,300,000 requested to make the annual default payment for 1983.

Financial distress

The Committee agrees with the House in providing $7,286,000 for the Advanced Financial Distress program for fiscal year 1983. This recommendation is $1,686,000 more than the Administration request and $182,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 appropriation. Under the new provisions of the law, the Advanced Financial Distress program provides Federal assistance to health professions schools in the form of multi-year support grants or cooperative agreements to meet incurred or prospective costs of operation to the extent essential to remove schools from serious and longstanding financial instability.

The Financial Distress program has helped in maintaining quality training or preventing the closure of health professions schools. Currently there are several health professions schools which meet the eligibility criteria necessary for advanced financial distress assistance. These include Meharry (medical and dental), Tuskegee and Xavier.

The Committee recognizes the need to insure the operation of these four schools which primarily train minorities and to assist them in achieving financial independence.

Startup/conversion

In assisting Morehouse Medical College, a two-year school, to convert to a four-year school program, the Committee has approved $800,000 for the conversion grant program. This amount is the same as the House allowance and $800,000 more than the administration request.

Public health and health administration capitation

The Committee recommends $4,176,000 for Public Health Capitation grants. This amount is the same as the 1982 level and the same as the House allowance. No funds were requested by the administration for this activity for fiscal year 1983.

This program provides grants to some 23 schools of public health to help them meet the costs of their educational programs. These schools are at the forefront in carrying out national needs in the public service areas of health promotion and disease prevention.

Traineeships

The Committee has approved $2,500,000 for the Public Health Traineeships program in fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the administration request and the House allowance and is $380,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 level.

Public health traineeships focus on stengthening graduate level preparation for health professionals. This program supports graduate or specialized training of health personnel in high-priority targeted public health fields much as biostatistics, epidemiology, dietetics, nutrition, environmental health, health administration and planning, health policy analysis and maternal and child health.

These funds will be used to provide support to students pursuing graduate training in these fields. Over 700 students enrolled in a

variety of graduate level programs in 23 schools of public health will be supported.

Special projects

The Committee provided no funds for the Public Health/Health Administration Special Projects program for fiscal year 1983 because the legislative proposal to reestablish authority for this program has not been enacted into law.

Health administration grants

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,440,000 for the Health Administration grants program. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 1982 level and the same as the House allowance. The administration did not request funds for this activity.

These funds will be used to provide grants to public or non-profit private educational entities, but excluding schools of public health, in order to support the expansion and improvement of graduate programs in health administration, hospital administration and health planning.

The management of the health care system has become increasingly complex and has revealed the need to strengthen the educational curricula in important areas such as financial management, health economics and health planning.

Health administration traineeships

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $480,000 for the Health Administration Traineeships Program. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 1982 level and the House allowance. The administration did not request funds for this activity.

These funds will be used to provide grants to public or non-profit graduate programs, excluding schools of public health, in health administration, hospital administration or health policy analysis and planning.

These awards will provide assistance support for graduate students engaged in these areas.

The Committee believes that health and hospital administrators and health planners must be as thoroughly trained as possible in order to operate and manage complex hospital and health care programs in a more cost effective manner to combat spiraling health care costs that are affecting all Americans.

Family medicine

The Committee has provided no funds for the Family Medicine programs in this bill because $34,000,000, the authorized level, was appropriated in the continuing resolution for this activity for fiscal year 1983.

Family medicine departments

The Committee has recommended $10,000,000 for the family medicine department programs for fiscal year 1983. This amount is $2,320,000 more than the 1982 level and the House allowance. This figure is $2,952,000 more than the amount requested by the administration.

This program provides for project grants to schools of medicine to establish and maintain academic administrative units to provide clinical instruction in family medicine. As family medicine units currently lack the necessary resources to provide a comprehensive approach to the training of family physicians which is comparable to other medical specialties, the Committee hopes that these funds will aid in strengthening the effort to maintain and expand family medicine clinical instruction at the undergraduate level.

General internal medicine and pediatrics

The Committee has approved $11,412,000 for the general internal medicine and pediatrics program for fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $4,908,000 less than the fiscal yer 1982 level.

This program provides grants and contracts to hospital and medical schools to support residencies in general internal medicine and general pediatrics.

Physicians assistants

The Committee has provided $4,800,000 for the physicians assistants program for fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 1982 level and the House allowance. The recommendation is $395,000 more than the administration request.

This program supports physician assistant training programs through grants or contrcts to schools of medicine and osteopathy and other public or nonprofit private entities. Studies have shown that physician assistants in the health care system can provide cost-effective, primary health care services in geographic areas previously underserved or not served.

Area health education centers

The Committee has provided $17,920,000 for the Area Health Education Center (AHEC) program. This amount is $4,000,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $320,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 level.

The AHEC program serves to attract and retain primary care health professionals in shortage areas by linking the academic resources of health science centers to the clinical resouces of underserved communities for training and educational purposes.

Studies have shown that AHECs improve accessibility and availability of primary medical personnel in needy areas. AHECs have also served to improve the attraction and retention of health professionals in shortage areas.

Manpower supply and distribution analysis

The Committee has provided $2,962,000 for the Manpower Supply and Distribution analysis program for fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 1982 level and the House allowance. The recommendation is $462,000 less than the administration request.

This activity provides information and data on the health professions not available through other sources. The identification, desig-

nation and review of health professions shortage areas throughout the United States are also the responsibility of this program, in coordination with the states, local communities and professional groups.

For the past two sessions, the Committee has expressed its concern that the Health Resources Administration has been unable to establish criteria for the designation of "mental health manpower shortage areas." The Committee was, therefore, most pleased to learn in reviewing the Department's budget request that funds have been allocated to collect data pursuant to the Committee's request.

Disadvantaged assistance

The Committee has approved $17,240,000 for the Disadvantaged Assistance program for fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $358,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 level.

This program is the principal direct Federal training program for underrepresented minorities and other students who are financially or otherwise disadvantaged and who are interested in pursuing a health career. This program helps assure that opportunity for health professions education is not inappropriately limited. Funds are awarded through grants and contracts directly to public and nonprofit private health or educational entities to support motivation, recruitment, admissions, retention and placement of students.

The Committee allowance will support about 116 projects benefiting some 20,300 minority or low-income individuals.

Preventive medicine residencies

The Committee has provided $1,000,000 for the Preventive Medicine Residencies program for fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the administrtation request and the House allowance. No funds were appropriated for this new program in fiscal year 1982.

In today's economic climate of high health care costs, the Committee believes that this program is a vital health activity that should be implemented. Preventive medicine, a proven cost-effective and efficient health care measure, should be taught and practiced throughout the entire health care system.

The major goals of the program are: to assure a sufficient number of high quality trained physician personnel in preventive medicine in order to address national goals for reducing death and disability and enhancing over all health; to encourage the selective placement of physicians trained in preventive medicine; and to provide training opportunities which emphasize preventive measures necessary to improve the general health, reduce risk of disease and disability and ultimately reduce over all health care costs.

Special Health Professions Initiatives

The Committee has provided $4,000,000 for the Special Health Professions Initiative Program for fiscal year 1982. This amount is $405,000 less than the administration request and $4,000,000 more than the House allowance. No funds were appropriated for this program in fiscal year 1982.

The Committee believes that the Health Professions Curriculum Development Program can make an important contribution to solving many health care problems. This program provides broad authority by supporting projects in a variety of high priority areas. The program should focus on: a strategy to increase primary care practitioners for shortage areas; projects to support curriculum improvment for the better preparation of allied health personnel in the fields of health promotion and disease prevention; and continuing education projects ensuring the continuing competency of health professionals.

The Committee directs that curriculum development in geriatric medicine be included among the high priority projects for fiscal year 1983 funding. Considering the growing number of elderly who will be needing medical care in the coming years, the Committee believes this area deserves special attention. The Committee also urges the Department to continue to encourage development of support systems for practicing professionals in underserved areas.

In addition, the Committee urges that every consideration be given by the Department to funding projects that emphasize using allied health personnel within the Special Health Professions Initiatives activity. The Committee also continues to be very interested in the Department's developing a comprehensive approach to its unique federal responsibilty for the Pacific Basin region, based on our treaty obligations. The Committee directs that a health professions training plan be developed this fiscal year and that the Department report on its recommendations during the Committee's forthcoming hearings. The Committe would especially be interested in learning whether the Area Health Education Center program might be an appropriate mechanism.

Advanced nurse training

The Committee has approved $15,000,000 for the advanced nurse training program for fiscal year 1983. This amount is $3,480,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 level and the House allowance. The recommendation is $13,855,000 more than the administration request.

This program provides institutional support through grants or contracts to nursing schools to strengthen and expand graduate nurse training at the masters or doctoral level leading to the development of clinical nurse specialists, teachers, administrators and supervisors.

Nurse Practitioner

The Committee recommends $12,000,000 for the Nurse Practitioner Program for fiscal year 1983. This amount is $480,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 level and the House allowance. The recommendation is $6,274,000 above the administration request.

This program provides grants to public or non-profit hospitals and other entities to train nurse practitioners in primary health care and improve educational programs to assure competency of primary health care providers. Students are trained to work in collaboration with other health care providers and agencies in both urban and rural settings where shortages of primary care health professionals exist.

Nursing special projects

The Committee recommends $7,000,000 for the nursing special projects program for fiscal year 1983. This amount is $1,333,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $825,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 level.

This program provides grants and contracts to nursing schools and other institutions to develop innovative nursing methods especially for treating high-risk groups, such as the elderly, children, and pregnant women. The program is also aimed at increasing nursing education for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds and addressing other areas emphasizing primary care, bedside nursing, and specialized nursing skills.

Traineeships

The Committee recommends $9,600,000 for the Professional Nurse Traineeships Program for fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the 1982 level and the House allowance. The administration requested no funds for this program for fiscal year 1983.

This program provides support to eligible public or nonprofit institutions which in turn award traineeship grants to professional nurses receiving advanced educational preparation for leadership positions. These traineeships prepare the professional nurse to teach in various fields of nursing, to serve in administrative or supervisory capacities, or to serve in other professional nurse specialties.

Fellowships

The Committee recommends $960,000 for the Nursing Fellowship program for fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 1982 level and the House allowance. The administration requested no funds for this program for fiscal year 1983.

This program provides grants to individuals and institutions in support of fellowships. Awards are made for predoctoral and postdoctoral nurse fellowships for specified research training to prepare professional nurses to conduct independent research, and to collaborate in interdisciplinary research.

Research grants

The Committee provided no funds for the nursing research grants program in this bill because $5,000,000 is appropriated for this program in the Continuing Resolution for fiscal year 1983.

Health professions program support

The Committee has provided $13,381,000 and 270 positions for the Health Professions and Nursing Program support activities for fiscal year 1983. This is an increase of $4,358,000 and 70 positions above the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $767,000 more than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1982. The Committee has allowed the same number of positions as were provided in 1982.

It is essential to have available an adequate number of experienced staff to administer these programs so important to the health needs of our nation.

Program Management

The Committee recommends $9,881,000 and 100 positions for the program management activities of the Health Resources Administration for fiscal year 1983. This amount is $1,681,000 and 10 positions more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $371,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 appropriation. The Committee allowance maintains the fiscal year 1982 staffing levels for these activities.

MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND

1982 comparable appropriation	$22,000,000
1983 appropriation request	32,000,000
House allowance	32,000,000
Committee recommendation	32,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $32,000,000 for the Medical Facilities Guarantee and Loan Fund. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $10,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $22,000,000.

These funds are used to pay interest subsidies on loans guaranteed in prior years for hospital modernization, construction, and conversion.

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1982 comparable appropriation	$104,559,000
1983 appropriation request	109,563,000
House allowance	98,676,000
Committee recommendation	94,713,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $94,713,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health. This is $14,850,000 less than the administration request and $3,963,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $9,846,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $104,559,000.

The Committee understands that the Assistant Secretary for Health, through the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, has begun to address the Committee's concern that serious consideration be given to reviewing the current mental health benefit under Medicare and Medicaid while, at the same time, insuring that only appropriate and efficacious forms of psychotherapy be reimbursed. The Committee was pleased to learn of the Department's responsiveness and looks forward to receiving a report at the appropriate time.

Health services research

The Committee has approved $10,506,000 for the National Center for Health Services Research for fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the administration request and the House allowance.

The recommendation is $760,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1982.

The Center is the principal source of support for general research to improve the delivery of health services. The Center undertakes and supports research, demonstrations, and evaluations on problems in the organization, delivery, and financing of health care services; serves as the focal point for coordination of health services research within the Public Health Service; and disseminates the findings of health services research to policy and decision-makers in the public and private sectors.

The Committee recommendation includes support for commitments to such high priority research areas as institutional productivity, competition in health care and medical technologies.

It is the intention of the Committee that the National Center's User Liaison Program continue, improve, and strengthen working relationships with State and local governments by continuing workshops and developing syntheses, as well as the initiation in fiscal year 1983 of at least two projects of directed contract research designed and monitored in close collaboration with State and local officials. Such projects should address current pressing health care delivery and financing issues and problems identified by State and local officials.

Program support

The Committee has provided $5,615,000 for Health Services Research Program Support activities for fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $839,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 appropriation.

This program provides support for management activities including special studies, technical assistance, and evaluation of the design and conduct of program activities.

The Committee believes that the efforts of the National Center for Health Services Research are very much in the long term interest of the Department and, accordingly, wants the current position level to be maintained in order for the Center to meet its objectives.

Health Statistics Program Operations

The Committee recommends $37,254,000 for Health Statistics program operations for fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $2,434,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 appropriation.

This activity is the focal point for collection and manintenance of national health statistics on illness, disability, health hazards and other health data in the United States. The Committee recommendation provides an increase of funds for two major surveys. The first allows the expansion of the Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (HANES) to include Puerto Rican Americans and Cuban Americans, in addition to Mexican-Americans in the Southwest. The allowance also provides for the orderly growth of the National Health Interview Survey to allow the collection of important trend data and special health topic data.

Program Support

The Committee has approved $3,040,000 for Health Statistics Program Support activities in fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $328,000 less than the appropriation for fiscal year 1982.

This program provides for the planning, coordination, management, and evaluation of vital, health, and health related statistical programs. Emphasis will continue to be placed on developing more efficient and effective resource allocation and utilization, and improved performance reporting and monitoring.

HMO Management Training and Technical Assistance

The Committee has approved $480,000 for Management Training and Technical Assistance for fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

Technical assistance is provided to expedite the development of new HMOs and resolve operating problems that may be encountered. Management training is designed to alleviate the shortage of skilled HMO managers which has been a serious problem in the development of the HMO industry. Technical assistance and management training are the most productive tools available for increasing the probability of success in HMOs and thus protecting the Federal investment of $145,000,000 in grants and $193,000,000 in loans.

Program Support

The Committee has provided $4,220,000 for program support activities for fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the budget request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $51,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 appropriation.

This activity is responsible for monitoring the operations of qualified organizations to assist them in meeting the requirements of the program. The program assists the development of HMOs and monitors loans and loan guarantees.

Smoking and Health

The Committee recommends $2,098,000 for Smoking and Health activities for fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $154,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 appropriation.

The recommended level of funding will permit the Office of Smoking and Health to continue efforts to reduce death, disability and health care costs associated with cigarette smoking. Efforts will focus on strengthening public and technical information activities.

Health Promotion

The Committee recommends $2,326,000 for the health promotion program for fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the administration request. The recommendation is $1,000,000 more than the House allowance and $1,156,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 appropriation.

This program increase will support high priority prevention efforts within the Department including the National Health Information Clearinghouse and the National Health Promotion Media Campaign. In addition, cooperative agreements will be established with major national organizations to develop a health promotion training network.

Physical fitness and sports

The Committee has approved $1,100,000 for the physical fitness and sports program for fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $91,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 appropriation.

The objective of this activity is the promotion of a national program of physical fitness and sports. Staff support and assistance is provided to the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports which is the focal point for Federal efforts to encourage physical fitness.

Adolescent family life

The Committee has approved $11,037,000 for the adolescent family life program for fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 1982 appropriation. The recommendation is $4,963,000 less than the administration request and the House allowance.

The objective of this program is to find effective means of addressing the problems associated with adolescent premarital sexual activity, pregnancy, and childbearing, giving particular attention to the role of the family in these matters. In order to accomplish these objectives, the program supports and evaluates model demonstration projects to identify effective service delivery programs for use by States and local communities and by supporting research, evaluation, and dissemination efforts.

Public Health Service management

The Committee has approved $17,037,000 for the Public Health Service management activity for fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the budget request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $1,641,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 appropriation.

This activity provides funding for regional and headquarters offices that support the Assistant Secretary for Health in discharging responsibilities for planning and directing the activities and mission of the Public Health Service.

PHS termination costs

The Committee provided no funds for the PHS termination costs activity for fiscal year 1983.

The Committee has approved funds to maintain positions within the Health Services Administration, the Health Resources Administration and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health. Therefore, funds are not required within this activity to cover costs associated with reductions in force.

HMO loan and loan guarantee fund

The HMO Loan and Loan Guarantee Fund was established to make direct loans to public and non-profit HMOs to cover initial operating deficits and for the acquisition or construction of ambulatory health care facilities. Funds are also used to acquire equipment for those facilities.

In 1983, it is anticipated that eight initial operating loans will be made.

It is the Committee's understanding that the Supplemental appropriation of $17,500,000 provided during fiscal year 1982 was sufficient to cover requirements of the Fund for the foreseeable future. While it appears that additional funds will be required at some future point, the Committee has recommended that no additional capital for the Fund be included at this time. However, funds will be provided when the Department has a definite estimate of what the actual requirements will be.

RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

1982 comparable appropriation	$106,172,000
1983 appropriation request	85,433,000
House allowance	78,861,000
Committee recommendation	78,861,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $78,861,000 for Retirement Payments for Public Health Service Commissioned Officers. This is $6,572,000 less than administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $27,311,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $106,172,000.

Retirement Pay

The Committee has approved $59,943,000 for Retirement Payments for Public Health Service Commissioned Officers for fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $10,797,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 appropriation.

This activity provides for mandatory payments to commissioned officers of the Public Health Service who have been retired for age, disability or specified length of service.

Survivors' Benefits

The Committee recommends $1,862,000 for Survivors benefits for fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $1,243,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 appropriation.

This activity provides for the payment of annuities to survivors of retired officers of the Public Health Service who had elected to receive reduced retirement payments under the retired serviceman's family protection plan and survivors benefit plan.

Medical Care

The Committee has approved $17,056,000 for the Medical Care activity for fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the admin-

istration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $36,865,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 appropriation.

The medical care activity provides for the cost of medical care rendered in non-Federal and in uniformed service facilities to active duty and retired members of the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps and dependents of active duty, retired, and deceased members.

The reduction from fiscal year 1982 is accounted for by the transfer of medical care costs for the Coast Guard and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to those agencies' own budgets in 1983. The Committee did not concur with the administration's rationale for including a contingency reserve and has not provided $6,572,000 which was requested.

Health Care Financing Administration

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID

1982 comparable appropriation	$17,539,843,000
1983 appropriation request	17,895,162,000
House allowance	17,895,162,000
Committee recommendation	19,652,750,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $19,652,750,000 for Grants to States for Medicaid. This is $1,757,588,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $2,112,907,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation.

Medicaid funds vendor payments to health care providers and pays for State and local administration of the program and for State certification of health care providers. The percentage of costs which these funds cover varies from 50 percent to 83 percent, based on a formula that measures a State's average per capita income relative to the national average per capita income.

The Committee recommendation takes into account the effects of legislative action for fiscal year 1983. The effect is to reduce Federal costs by an estimated $167,000,000. Major savings result from: permitting States to impose copayments on additional services; modifications in lien provisions for long-term care; and 3 percent error rate tolerance.

In addition, savings are reflected in this account as a result of changes in the SSI and AFDC programs.

The Committee recommendation includes $1,089,075,000 for State and local administration of Medicaid. It is necessary to make these funds available under this account since Congress did not agree to administration proposals for a Combined Welfare Administration Block Grant.

The bill also provides an advance appropriation of $5,105,600,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1984, as requested by the administration.

PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS

1982 comparable appropriation	$14,338,000,000
1983 appropriation request	15,576,000,000
House allowance	15,576,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,743,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,743,000,000 for Payments to Health Care Trust Funds. This is $167,000,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $1,405,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $14,338,000,000.

This appropriation covers payments to three activities: Federal payments for military service credits, which reimburse the hospital trust fund for benefits to veterans based on military service for which no contributions to the fund were made from 1946 to 1956; funds for supplementary medical insurance (Medicare Part B), which provide the Federal matching contribution for the monthly premium payment made by every participant in the Medicare Part B program; and payments for hospital insurance for the uninsured, which reimburse the hospital insurance trust fund for the cost of medical care for individuals over age 65, whom Congress included in the medicare program despite the fact they have not contributed to the medicare trust fund.

For military service credits, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $207,000,000, the same amount requested by the administration and appropriated in fiscal year 1982.

For supplementary medical insurance, the Committee recommends $14,669,000,000. The increase of $189,000,000 above the administration's request results from a more current estimate of need as developed by the Congressional Budget Office. The amount allowed represents an increase of $1,346,000,000 over the fiscal year 1982 level. The Committee recommendation takes into account the effects of legislative action for fiscal year 1983. Major savings result from revising reimbursement of provider-based physicians, prohibiting reimbursement for assistants at surgery in specified instances, and eliminating duplicate overhead payments for outpatient services.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $867,000,000 for hospital insurance for the uninsured. The decrease of $22,000,000 from the administration's request is due to fiscal year 1983 legislative savings relating to hospital reimbursement. This represents an increase of $59,000,000 over the fiscal year 1982 appropriation.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

1982 comparable appropriation	$81,777,000
1983 appropriation request	89,405,000
House allowance	92,905,000
Committee recommendation	92,905,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $92,905,000 in federal funds for Program Management. This is the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $11,128,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation.

In addition, the Committee authorizes the transfer of $969,671,000 in trust funds for Program Management.

The following table shows the distribution of funds in this account:

	1982 comparable	1983 budget request	1983 House	Committee recommendation
Professional standards review organizations non-hospital activities: Trust funds	($24,409,000)	($5,000,000)	Defer	($25,000,000)
Research, demonstration, and evaluation:				
Federal funds	11,500,000	20,000,000	$20,000,000	20,000,000
Trust funds	(18,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)
Subtotal	29,500,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Medicare contractors: Trust funds [1]	(711,000,000)	(704,000,000)	(755,000,000)	(755,000,000)
Contingency fund			0	(20,000,000)
State certification:				
General program support Federal funds	535,000	535,000	535,000	535,000
Medicare certification trust funds	(13,591,000)	(18,700,000)	(32,300,000)	(32,300,000)
Subtotal	14,126,000	19,235,000	32,835,000	32,835,000
ESRD Councils: Trust funds	(4,546,000)	(4,546,000)	(4,546,000)	(4,546,000)
Federal administration:				
Federal funds	69,742,000	68,870,000	72,370,000	72,370,000
Trust funds	(115,287,000)	(113,325,000)	(122,825,000)	(122,825,000)
Subtotal	185,029,000	182,195,000	195,195,000	195,195,000
Total program management:				
Federal funds	81,777,000	89,405,000	92,905,000	92,905,000
Trust funds	(886,833,000)	(855,571,000)	(924,671,000)	(969,671,000)

[1] Does not include $45,000,000 made available separately in fiscal year 1983 by Public Law 97-248.

Professional standards review organizations

For the Professional Standards Review Organization (PSRO) program, the Committee authorizes a trust fund transfer of $25,000,000. This is $20,000,000 more than the request of $5,000,000. The House deferred action on this item. Funds appropriated under the program management account cover the direct operating costs of PSROs.

Additional amounts needed for medicare hospital utilization review are provided directly from the trust funds. The continued growth in hospital costs and admissions requires a continued investment in monitoring the appropriateness of expensive hospital care. Congress has recognized this need and mandated hospital reviews in this year's reform of the PSRO program. The Administration based its 1982 estimate of $47,908,000 for PSRO hospital reviews on an activity level of 5.3 million reviews. Since recent evidence indicates that the actual admissions subject to PSRO review exceeded 8,000,000, the Committee anticipates that at least the 1982 level of spending will be required for hospital reviews in 1983. The provisions of Public Law 97-248 prevent a reduction of PSRO reviews to the lower 1983 level of $20,000,000 originally proposed by the Administration. The Committee therefore directs the Department to maintain the current admissions review rates for both focused and retrospective reviews without imposing any substantial reduction in average expenditure per review, and report to the Committee by May 1 on the estimated costs to the trust funds of the reviews required under Public Law 97-248.

If a State elects to have a PSRO perform medicaid hospital utilization review, those costs will continue to be paid out of the grants to States for medicaid account at a 75 percent Federal matching rate.

As a result of enactment of Public Law 97-248, Congress has instituted changes which repeal the PSRO program and establish a program of utilization and quality control peer review. Congress, however, has prohibited the Secretary from terimating a PSRO in effect until a contract with a peer review organization is established in that geographical area. This requires continuation of the funding of currently funded PSROs until a peer review program is implemented. The Committee bill provides funding for 145 PSROs at about the fiscal year 1982 level. The Committee estimates taht the actual transition from PSROs to the new peer review organizations will not take place until fiscal year 1984; therefore, it has not appropriated money for the new peer review orgnizations during fiscal year 1983.

The Committee expects the Department, in its fiscal year 1984 budget, to make realistic estimates of the amounts needed to effectively support peer review organizations and to provide a thorough analysis of how the transition from PSROs to peer review organizations will be implemented.

Research, demonstration and evaluation

For Research, Demonstration and Evaluation, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $30,000,000, which is the same as

the fiscal year 1982 funding level, and consists of $20,000,000 in Federal funds and $10,000,000 in trust funds.

The Committee believes that research efforts should focus on ways to hold down both Federal and private sector health care costs. When the Department comes before Congress for its fiscal year 1984 budget, the Committee expects HCFA officals to be prepared to answer questions about measurable ways in which research and demonstration activities funded under this account have helped to improve health care management and to reduce costs. In addition, the Committee will want to know in what way projects funded herein have a bearing on increasing competition in the health care area, one of this administration's stated priorities.

Medicare contractors

The Committee has included $755,000,000 for medicare contractors in fiscal year 1983 for the purpose of processing medicare claims and for audit and medical review. This is the same level as the House allowance. The Committee allowance provides for $755,000,000 in trust fund transfers in addition to $45,000,000 for the contractors made available separately by section 118 of Public Law 97-248. This total of $800,000,000 is identical to the annual operating level for medicare contractors provided in the First Continuing Resolution of 1983.

The Committee recognizes, however, that the program may encounter unanticipated workload costs as it moves to deal with an expected substantial increase in the volume of claims. To assure that HCFA is able to handle this potential workload and provide for timely processing of claims, the Committee has included bill language making $20,000,000 availabe from the trust funds as a contingency fund for this purpose.

The Committee continues to encourage HCFA to reduce any overly restrictive requirements placed upon the medicare contractors. It supports HCFA's efforts to streamline the existing functions required of medicare contractors in administration of the program and to restructure present medicare operations to effect increased efficiency. Further, the Committee expects offcials of the Department of Health and Human Services to be able to identify savings targets, and evaluate the progress of the medicare contractors in meeting these targets, when the Department comes before Congress for the fiscal year 1984 budget.

State certification

The Committee recommends a total appropriation for State certification of medicare providers of $32,835,000, the same as the House level. Of this amount, $535,000 is a direct appropriation and $32,300,000 is a transfer from the medicare trust funds. This funding level represents an increase of $13,600,000 above the budget request.

The purpose of this program is to assure that health care providers and institutions meet standards of quality and safety to give Federal beneficiaries an acceptable level of care. The budget request would provide only approximately 50% survey coverage of all facilities requesting medicare eligibility. The recommended increase would provide coverage of more facilities and more bene-i-

aries than the proposed budget. The Committee believes its level is needed to protect a most vulnerable population in nursing homes.

Moreover, Congress, in enacting the 1982 Tax Equity Act and the First Continuing Resolution of 1983, placed a lengthy moratorium on HHS issuing new survey and certification regulations for nursing homes. This action was taken to permit more time for Congress and the public to comment on the Department's proposals. This delay will result in an increase in the number of surveys that must be done and will boost costs commensurately.

The Committee allowance also provides funds for surveys of newly authorized provider groups including ambulatory surgical centers and comprehensive outpatient rehabilitation facilities.

ESRD network coordinating councils

The Committee recommends a trust fund transfer of $4,546,000 as requested by the administration for End Stage Renal Disease Network Coordinating Councils. Fiscal year 1983 marks the first year that funding for the Councils is shown as a separate line item in Program Management rather than as a part of medicare benefit payments. The Committee allocation is the same as the House level.

Administration

The Committee recommends a total of $195,195,000 for HCFA administration. Of this amount, $72,370,000 is a direct appropriation and $122,825,000 is a transfer from the medicare trust funds. These funds cover payroll and operating costs for the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA). It is the Committee's intention that these amounts maintain HCFA at an adequate staffing level without the necessity of any reductions-in-force.

The administration had proposed a reduction of 730 positions (from 4,719 to 3,989) in fiscal year 1983. This would have come on top of a substantial loss of staff within the agency since fiscal year 1981. The Committee recognizes the complex workload carried by the agency, including implementation of the sweeping legislative changes made in medicare and medicaid by the Tax Equity Act. In light of this, HCFA will need a stable workforce over the next fiscal year, and this is the basis of the Committee recommendation.

Office of Demonstrations

The Committee was pleased to learn that during the past year the Office of Demonstrations has been giving serious consideration to addressing the issues of interprofessional competition (i.e., the use of alternative health care providers such as geriatric nurse practitioners) and also the relationship between providing mental health services and overall physical health care costs. Both of these initiatives could demonstrate considerable cost-savings and the Committee would appreciate being kept informed of HCFA's efforts in these areas.

Social Security Administration

PAYMENT TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

1982 comparable appropriation	$844,698,000
1983 appropriation request	855,213,000
House allowance	855,213,000
Committee recommendation	855,213,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $855,213,000 for Payment to Social Security Trust Funds. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $10,515,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $844,698,000.

The Payment reimburses the trust funds for the cost of crediting beneficiaries for periods of military service; for qualified beneficiaries who were too old to have established eligibility before retirement; and for SSA's costs related to providing individuals with their vested pension rights under the Pension Reform Act (Public Law 93-406). The appropriation restores the trust funds to the same financial position they would have been in had they not incurred the costs of benefits or administrative expenses from these categories of eligible beneficiaries.

The appropriation request for fiscal year 1983 is higher than that of 1982 due to the increase in the number of veterans, as well as their dependents, who are entitled to OASDI benefits for military service prior to 1956.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

1982 comparable appropriation	$1,098,765,000
1983 appropriation request	1,102,000,000
House allowance	1,102,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,093,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,093,000,000 for Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners. This is $9,000,000 less than the administration request. The recommendation is $5,765,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $1,098,765,000.

The funds under this program are used to provide monthly benefits to coal miners disabled by Black Lung disease, as well as to their widows and certain other dependents. The Social Security Administration is responsible for processing and paying benefits for claims filed between December 30, 1969 and June 30, 1973, and for those claims filed within 6 months following the death of a miner or window already on the beneficiary rolls. The Department of Labor bears the responsibility for Black Lung claims filed after June 30, 1973.

Of the total amount provided, $1,082,000,000 is for benefit payments, and $11,000,000 is for administration. The basic Black Lung Benefit is one-half of the amount paid to disabled Federal Employees in GS-2, step 1. The Committee recommendation for this program is based on the Congressional Budget Office's most recent estimates which anticipate lower program costs from continued low rates of inflation

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM

1982 comparable appropriation	$7,772,388,000
1983 appropriation request	8,919,495,000
House allowance	8,571,749,000
Committee recommendation	8,543,616,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $8,543,616,000 for Supplemental Security Income. This is $375,879,000 less than the administration request and $28,133,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $771,228,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $7,772,388,000.

The Committee recommendation for Federal Benefit payments is based upon the Congressional Budget Office's most recent estimate for this program. CBO estimates lower average benefit payments per recipient and larger savings from the 1981 Reconciliation Act than the Administration. According to CBO, recent spending in the program has fallen below expected levels.

Of the total recommendation, $7,637,254,000 is for Federal Benefit payments. These payments provide assistance to aged, blind, and disabled persons. There are approximately 3.6 million recipients of Federal SSI benefits; the average monthly benefits for an aged person is $138 and $227 for the blind or disabled. The average benefit is higher for the latter group as its nonassistance, earned income is lower. The recommended amount reflects 13 months of payments in compliance with the accelerated check provision of the Social Security Act (P.L. 95–216). This part of the law provides for the delivery of checks a day earlier than regularly scheduled when that day falls on a Saturday or a Sunday. A 7.4 percent cost-of-living increase was effective in July 1982.

Some $15,300,000 of the amount recommended is for hold harmless payments. This represents the second year of a three-year phase-out of hold harmless payments to two States, Wisconsin and Hawaii.

The Committee recommends $4,616,000 for Beneficiary Services. This provides funds for two activities:

Vocational rehabilitation. Reimbursement is provided for rehabilitation providers for reasonable and necessary costs for services which enable disabled SSI recipients to perform substantial gainful activity.

Drug addicts and alcoholics. This program monitors the treatment of certain disabled SSI recipients who are drug addicts or alcoholics.

Of the total amount recommended, $20,737,000 is provided for federal fiscal liability. This is paid to States for errors the Federal Government made in administering State supplemental payments. Currently, the Federal Government administers supplemental payments programs for 26 States and the District of Columbia.

A total of $865,709,000 is recommended for Administration of the Supplemental Security Income program.

ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS PROGRAM

1982 comparable appropriation	$7,115,854,000
1983 appropriation request	5,284,635,000
House allowance	5,284,635,000
Committee recommendation	6,684,207,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,684,207,000 for Assistance Payments. This is $1,399,572,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $431,647,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $7,115,854,000.

Maintenance assistance

The Committee recommendation includes $7,291,231,000 for the basic Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) Program. This basic assistance benefit is expected to provide 3,802,000 families and over 11,000,000 individuals with cash and other assistance. Under AFDC, States are given broad flexibility to design their own welfare and assistance programs for which they receive a Federal matching payment.

The Committee has also approved $951,000,000 to reimburse State and local governments for costs of administering AFDC. This is substantially above the Administration's request primarily because the proposed Combined Welfare Administration Block Grant, designed to produce economics in administration, was not agreed to by Congress. The Committee recommendation also includes $13,350,000 for Adult Categories. These provide benefits for aged, blind, and disabled persons in Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands who were not federalized into the Supplemental Security Income Program in 1974. Also included is $6,716,000 for administration and training in Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

The Committee has provided $49,000,000 for Emergency Assistance. There was no request for this program as the administration proposed to combine this activity with the Low Income Energy Assistance Program—a step Congress rejected. The Committee has also recommended $1,801,000 for repatriation. This program provides temporary assistance to mentally ill or destitute Americans returning from foreign countries.

It has come to the Committee's attention that, in implementing new AFDC and Medical Assistance regulations, some states are considering mineral acre/surface Indian trust lands as available resources for the purpose of determining eligibility for programs administered by those states under the Social Security Act, including AFDC under Title IV and Medical Assistance under Title XIX, thereby compelling Native Americans either to sell or attempt to sell their mineral acre/surface lands or forgo participation in these programs. The Committee believes that Indian trust land, by virtue of its legal nature, does not constitute a currently available resource. This has been the policy of the BIA since 1961, and the Committee urges that HHS work with the Department of the Interior to clarify treatment of Indian trust lands and make sure that the policies of the two departments are uniform.

Research

The Committee has approved $2,950,000 for research and evaluation. Through this program, the Social Security Administration explores new avenues to prevent or reduce dependency and to pro-

vide better coordinated and more efficient administration of programs under the Social Security Act.

Administrative expenses

The Committee has provided $32,000,000 for Federal Administration of the Assistance Payments program. This is the same as the request and House level and $4,400,000 more than last year's level.

Advance appropriation

The bill includes an advance appropriation of $1,718,000,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1984.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

1982 comparable appropriation	$510,457,000
1983 appropriation request	284,877,000
House allowance	284,877,000
Committee recommendation	347,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $347,500,000 for the Child Support Enforcement Program. This is $62,623,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $162,957,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $510,457,000.

The Committee recommendation is in addition to the $123,500,000 previously approved for Child Support Enforcement activities as part of the fiscal year 1983 advance appropriation for Assistance Payments. This is a new account in fiscal year 1983; in prior years, funds for this program were requested as part of the Assistance Payments appropriation.

The Committee recommendation reflects the Congressional Budget Office's most recent estimate of the needed program level. The recommendation is higher than that of the request level since the Administration assumed savings which have not been enacted.

The Child Support Enforcement Program attempts to ensure that absent parents meet their responsibility of providing support for their children.

The Committee supports the goals of Child Support Enforcement, but strongly recommends that the administration and Congress initiate steps to improve the efficiency and fiscal posture of the program.

Advance appropriation

The Committee recommends an advance appropriation of $118,000,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1984.

LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

1982 comparable appropriation	$1,875,000,000
1983 appropriation request	1,300,000,000
House allowance	1,850,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,850,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,850,000,000 for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance program. This is $550,000,000 more than the administration request and the same as

the House allowance. The recommendation is $25,000,000 less than the 1982 comparable appropriation.

Of the amount, the Committee recommendation includes $1,847,800,000 for grants to States and $2,200,000 for administration. This program is administered principally through grants to States which may provide energy assistance through a variety of mechanisms including the direct provision of fuel, payments for energy through a vendor line of credit or direct financial assistance.

As provided by law, States may transfer up to 10 percent of the amount they receive to other block grants. States are authorized to use up to 15 percent of their allocation for low-cost weatherization work in low-income households. States may also carry over up to 25 percent of their allocation to the next year.

The Committee urges both the Department and OMB to apportion funds to States under this program in a way that permits States the use of low income energy funds when they are most needed. The Committee believes the Department should behave flexibly in this matter. It is clear, for example, that warmer States will require less money in the early part of the fiscal year than colder States, and the Department should take these factors into consideration when making apportionments.

Office of Refugee Resettlement

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

1982 comparable appropriation	$670,670,000
1983 appropriation request	532,152,000
House allowance	Not considered
Committee recommendation	Not considered

The Committee has deferred consideration of the Office of Refugee Resettlement pending a further budget request or budget amendment based upon new legislation. This program was not reauthorized until October 1, 1982 at which time the Senate accepted, without amendment, the House bill H.R. 5879. The House report accompanying H.R. 5879 notes that the House "made substantial changes" in the administration's proposed legislation upon which the original budget request was based. The Refugee programs will operate on a continuing resolution until a further request is provided.

The Committee looks forward to receiving such a request in the near future.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1982 comparable appropriation	$3,131,000,000
1983 appropriation request	3,408,451,000
House allowance	3,408,451,000
Committee recommendation	3,408,451,000

The Committee includes authority to spend $3,408,451,000 for expenses of administering programs in the Social Security Administration. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $277,451,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $3,131,000,000.

This budget pays for roughly 74,000 full-time permanent and 8,000 temporary and part-time social security employees, computer support, and other costs of running the Social Security Administration.

The Committee has provided $47,026,000 for construction projects. This amount is $9,000,000 less than the House allowance and the request level. The Committee understands that SSA will proceed with only three of nine construction projects in the request and that the other six projects will be accommodated through alternative means such as rental or expansion. The Committee has earmarked $151,625,000 for automated data processing and telecommunications activities. This will provide: improved telecommunications linkage between SSA field offices and the central computer facility, replacement of magnetic tape files with disk storage, expanded program test and development systems in order to meet software improvement goals, replacement of obsolete peripheral card reading equipment and central processing equipment used for case control, and replacement of outdated central processing hardware.

The Committee is pleased to see the Department undertaking a Systems Modernization Plan to upgrade its outmoded computer systems. An adequate computer system is necessary to insure that Social Security benefits are paid in a timely fashion and that they are calculated accurately.

However, the Committee is concerned about several deficiencies in the Systems Modernization Plan (SMP) which have been pointed out in a recent GAO review. The General Accounting Office estimates the SMP will take from seven to ten years to complete, but it contains no flexibility to accommodate major legislative changes. The Committee notes that major legislative changes have occurred every three or four years in the past, and that the current fiscal condition of the Trust Funds makes it clear that further legislative changes will be needed in the future. The Committee therefore directs the Department to modify the SMP to provide for flexibility to accommodate legislative changes, and to report to the Committee on the modification no later than June 30, 1983.

The GAO review was also critical of the SMP for not spelling out any plans to improve privacy and security, pointing out that the computer system is "vulnerable to fraud and abuse perpetrated by SSA employees." The Committee believes that such vulnerability is not tolerable for a system as large and important as Social Security, and directs the Department to include improved security measures, such as issuing Personal Identification Numbers to computer system users, and report to the Committee on such changes by June 30, 1983.

In order to facilitate the implementation of the SSA systems modernization plan which will improve service to beneficiaries and safeguard the timely and accurate disbursal of Social Security checks, the Committee approves new language which will permit SSA to carry over into the next fiscal year all unobligated balances from this account to provide funding flexibility for automatic data processing and telecommunications leases, purchases or contracts for the purpose of modernizing SSA's systems, and will provide authority to use the $50,000,000 contingency for administrative ex-

penses for automation projects after maximum absorption of such costs within the remainder of the existing limitation.

The Committee acknowledges the administration's plan to review the Social Security Disability rolls in compliance with Section 311 of Pub. L. 96–265; however, the Committee is disturbed by reports of wrongful termination of persons on the disability rolls. The Committee understands that the administration has recently reduced the number of planned reviews in Fiscal 1983 to 640,000 from 806,000, and that the administration now requires face-to-face interviews before termination of benefits as a measure to reduce wrongful termination. The Committee urges the Administration to act quickly in reducing the backlog of appeals from decisions adverse to persons on the disability rolls and to make every effort to insure that termination of benefits is justified, particularly when the benefits represent a major source of income for an individual.

The Committee also expects the administration to report to the Committee on the administration's review of the disability rolls before the Committee begins hearings on the fiscal year 1984 bill.

Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

1982 comparable appropriation	$2,400,000,000
1983 appropriation request	1,974,126,000
House allowance	1,974,126,000
Committee recommendation	2,450,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,450,000,000 for the Social Services Block Grant, the full entitlement funding level mandated by law. This is $475,874,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $50,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $2,400,000,000.

Social Services block grant funds enable States to provide services to assist low-income persons achieve or maintain self-sufficiency, including recipients of aid to families with dependent children, supplemental security income, and medicaid program funds. These services are intended to prevent, reduce or eliminate abuse or exploitation of children and adults; to prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and to secure admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate.

The House, while including only the $1,974,126,000 budget request level, did not include the proposed legislative language to cap this entitlement program at less than the required $2.450,000,000 level. While this would appear to necessitate a supplemental appropriations bill to provide the remaining $478,874,000, the Committee recommends funding the entire amount at this time. By removing uncertainty over availability of funding, the Committee's action would avoid possible deterioration of services which might otherwise result. The Committee does not wish to see confusion over funding levels, causing eligible individuals to shy away from necessary services.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

1982 comparable appropriation	$1,716,705,000
1983 appropriation request	1,605,104,000
House allowance	1,751,697,000
Committee recommendation	1,754,194,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,754,194,000 for Human Development Services programs. This is $149,090,000 more than the comparable administration request and $2,497,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $37,489,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $1,716,705,000. Excluded from these amounts is $18,000,000 for the Runaway Youth Program, previously appropriated for fiscal year 1983 under the terms of the continuing resolution.

Children and youth

For Head Start, the Committee recommends the budget request and House allowance of $912,000,000, an increase of-$300,000 over the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1982. Funds for this program are used to provide direct comprehensive child development services, including education, health, nutrition, and social services, to pre-school children from low-income families. Emphasis in 1983 will be on maintaining services to 377,300 preschool children and their families, the same number supported in 1982. At least 10 percent of the fiscal year 1983 Head Start enrollment, or 37,730 children, will be handicapped.

The Committee recommends last year's level of $16,199,000 for child abuse prevention programs, the same as the House allowance, but $11,579,000 more than the budget request. This includes $6,720,000 for State grants to prevent and treat child abuse and neglect, as well as $9,479,000 for discretionary activities such as research and demonstration projects.

Aging programs

For aging programs, the Committee recommends $671,726,000, the same as the House allowance, an increase of $35,263,000 over the comparable 1982 appropriation, and $103,590,000 over the comparable budget request. The Administration on Aging will continue to implement programs which foster independence of the elderly, with emphasis on providing services to those who are socially and economically needy and on providing alternatives to instutionalization. The vulnerable elderly—those who are chronically impaired, those over 75, those who live alone, and minorities, will continue to be priorities of services provided.

For State agency activities, the Committee recommends $21,673,000, the same as both the House allowance and the fiscal year 1982 level, but $1,745,000 over the administration's request. These funds are awarded by formula to each State with an approved plan. Funds are used to assist State evaluation, service development and leadership responsibilities. The system is implemented at the community level by a network of area agencies.

For supportive services and senior centers, the Committee recommends $240,869,000, the same as both the House allowance and the fiscal 1982 appropriation, but $24,670,000 over the administration's

request. These funds are awarded by formula to each State with an approved plan. The funds pay up to 85 percent of the cost of operating and establishing supportive services and multipurpose senior centers. Supportive services designed to foster economic and personal independence for elderly persons include access services, in-home services, community and neighborhood services, and services to residents of care-providing facilities.

For nutrition services, the Committee recommends $381,099,000 consisting of $319,074,000 for congregate meals and $62,025,000 for home-delivered meals. This recommendation is $37,000,000 above the fiscal 1982 level, and $74,824,000 above the budget request, but the same as the House allowance. These funds are awarded by formula to States for both congregate and home-delivered meal services. The funds provided, together with non-Federal resources, will support about 678,000 meals per day, compared to about 653,000 average daily meals supported in 1982. The Committee concurs with the House in not approving requested bill language to transfer $84,022,000 in Department of Agriculture cash/commodity funds to the Department of Health and Human Services.

The Committee recommends last year's level of $5,735,000 for grants to Indian tribes, the same as allowed by the House. Approximately 84 awards will be made directly to eligible Indian tribes to promote the delivery of social services and nutrition services.

The Committee recommends the House allowance and last year's level of $22,175,000 for research, training and discretionary projects, an increase of $1,868,000 over the budget request. Emphasis will be on services systems development, management improvements, and development of indirect-service approaches. These activities are designed to further the well-being of older persons.

The Committee has also provided $175,000 for the Federal Council on Aging, the same as the budget request and House allowance, and a decrease of $16,000 from the comparable 1982 appropriation of $191,000. The Council will continue in its advisory role to the President, Secretary of HHS, Commissioner on Aging, and the Congress.

The Committee recommends that the Administration on Aging continue the career manpower development program and State education and training activities funded under Title IV-A of the Older Americans Act at their fiscal year 1982 levels. Federal training dollars are essential in stimulating support from other State, local, and private resources. The experience and personnel already developed by institutions of higher education and State and local offices on aging make them the logical focal points for conducting these training activities. Without Federal support to these institutions directly or to those purchasing the training, these programs may be discontinued, thereby increasing the severe shortage of trained personnel.

Developmental disabilities

The Committee recommends $61,180,000, the full amount authorized, for activities under the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act. This consists of $43,180,000 for basic grants, $8,000,000 for protection and advocacy programs, and $2,500,000 for special projects and $7,500,000 for university affiliated facilities.

The House allowed $58,683,000 for these activities, the same as the fiscal year 1982 appropriation, compared to the $31,977,000 budget request. The Committee recommendation represents a 4-percent increase over the fiscal year 1982 level, and is intended to offset the impact of inflation to at least maintain the current level of services.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services is expected to work with the university affiliated facilities to explore productive means for increasing personnel training with respect to diagnosis and treatment of autistic children.

Native Americans

The Committee recommends $28,000,000, the same amount appropriated in fiscal year 1982, for Native American programs. This is the same as the House allowance, and $4,718,000 over the budget request. The funds provided are intended to promote economic and social self-sufficiency for Native Americans. Emphasis will continue on strenthening capabilities of tribal governments and Native American organizations to develop and promote stable economies or activities which provide jobs, reduce dependency on welfare and otherwise enhance the well-being of Native Americans.

Program Direction

For the salaries and expenses of Federal employees administering programs of the Office of Human Development Services, the Committee recommends $65,089,000, the same as the budget request and House allowance. The funds provided are intended to support 1,260 full-time permanent positions and 125 other-than-permanent full-time equivalents. The amount provided also includes built-in increases.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

1982 comparable appropriation	$477,669,000
1983 appropriation request	410,920,000
House allowance	410,920,000
Committee recommendation	572,669,000

The Committee recommends $572,669,000, an increase of $161,749,000 over the budget request and House allowance, and $95,000,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1982 appropriation for child welfare services activities.

Entitlement Activities

The Committee recommends $395,000,000 for foster care and $5,000,000 for adoption assistance, the full amount estimated to meet requirements under existing law for these entitlement programs. The House included only $238,251,000 for these activities in its version of the bill, the same as the budget request level, while indicating it expected the need for a supplemental to meet the full entitlement costs. However, without having the full amount needed early in the fiscal year, the level of services could be curtailed due to uncertainty over appropriations.

Discretionary Activities

The Committee concurs with the House in recommending the following amounts for discretionary child welfare services: $156,326,000 for child welfare assistance, $1,912,000 for adoption opportunities; $3,823,000 for child welfare training; and $10,608,000 for child welfare research. These amounts are the same as the fiscal year 1982 appropriations for these activities. Within the child welfare research activity, bill language has been added to permit funding of social services research projects, authorized under sections 1110 and 1115 of the Social Security Act, at $3,555,000. These projects provide funding for research and demonstration projects in the area of social services delivery and management projects which affect more than one of the target populations of the Office of Human Development Services.

WORK INCENTIVES

1982 comparable appropriation	$280,760,000
1983 appropriation request	
House allowance	280,760,000
Committee recommendation	260,760,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $260,760,000 Work Incentives. This is $20,000,000 less than both the fiscal 1982 appropriation and the House allowance. The Administration did not request funding for this program, which it proposed for block grant consolidation.

The Work Incentive Program is designed to assist welfare recipients achieve self-support through job training, work experience, child care, and other supportive services. It is jointly administered at the Federal level between the Department of Labor and Health and Human Services, but operated through State agencies at the local level.

The $260,760,000 recommended, together with available carryover funds, is intended to approximately maintain the current level of services, which annually help about 200,000 individuals enter employment. The Committee does not anticipate any further reductions in the WIN program in fiscal year 1983 and expects the program to stabilize after last year's cuts. If it becomes apparent later that the proposed appropriation plus the funds carried over from fiscal year 1982 are not adequate to achieve this objective, additional funding will be considered.

The Committee concurs with the House in not approving the proposed consolidation of the WIN Program into the social services block grant. Instead, efforts should be made to improve administration of the program, such as correcting deficiencies cited in a recent General Accounting Office report.

Office of Community Services

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

1982 comparable appropriation	$366,075,000
1983 appropriation request	103,500,000
House allowance	360,500,000
Committee recommendation	360,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $360,500,000 for the Community Services Block Grant. This is $257,000,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. Included in the recommendation is $348,000,000 for block grant activities, the same as the fiscal 1981 level, and $12,500,000 for administrative costs. The Committee concurs with the House in not approving the requested transfer of $9,000,000 from the Rural Development Loan Fund.

Community Services block grant funds may be used for a wide variety of anti-poverty activities, such as promoting self-sufficiency of low-income individuals, and providing emergency food and nutrition services.

The Committee agrees with House bill language earmarking $31,320,000 for Secretary's discretionary activities, as follows: rural housing and community facilities, $3,840,000; assistance for migrants and seasonal farmworkers, $2,880,000; community economic development, $18,840,000; and national youth sport, $5,760,000.

The Committee has deleted House bill language to pass through 90 percent of block grant funds to Community Action Agencies, since this language is redundant to a provision carried in the current continuing resolution. However, the Committee has included a modification to the 90 percent pass-through provision under the Community Services Block Grant Act contained in Public Law 97-276, the current Continuing Resolution for fiscal year 1983, to accommodate unique problems in the States of Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and Nevada with respect to the delivery of community services in those four States.

The Committee anticipates States will be fully capable of assuming complete responsibility according to the terms and conditions of the community services block grant legislation beginning October 1, 1983.

In view of the fact that the Committee recommended maintaining block grant funds at fiscal year 1982 levels, the Secretary shall ensure that funds are expended during this fiscal year to staff the Office Community Services, at a level not lower than the number of on-board staff as of October 1, 1982.

The Secretary shall ensure that former Community Services Administration employees be assured of priority placement within HHS consistent with their rights as separated Federal employees and the regulations governing reemployment placement priorities within the Department.

Pursuant to the direction of this Committee, the Secretary committed in fiscal 1982 to expend $5,000,000 in Rural Development Loan Funds (RDLF) and $1,600,000 in Community Development Credit Union Revolving Loan Funds. The Committee is distressed by the Department's failure to carry out this commitment. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Secretary to make loans totaling $5 million from the Rural Development Loan Fund for fiscal 1982 plus a like amount for fiscal year 1983; and expenditures from the Community Development Credit Union Revolving Loan Fund totaling the entire unexpended balance thereof. RDLF loans should be made to nonprofit organizations with previous experience in administering RDLF funds and which had, by the end of fiscal 1982, disbursed half or more of their available RDLF funds, Community

Development Credit Union Revolving Loan Fund expenditures should be made in a manner which ensures the availability of appropriate management and technical assistance to eligible low-income credit unions.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

1982 comparable appropriation	$146,709,000
1983 appropriation request	158,143,000
House allowance	158,143,000
Committee recommendation	158,143,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $158,143,000 for General Departmental Management. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $11,434,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $146,709,000.

Also included is an authorization to transfer $8,000,000 from the Social Security Trust Fund. This is the same as the request level and $320,000 more than last year's transfer.

This appropriation supports two basic kinds of activities:

Departmental direction involves those activities related to the Secretary's overall responsibilities for the management of the Department such as budget formulation, personnel management, grants and contracts management, policy analysis, and selected legal activities including drafting and reviewing regulations.

Departmental operations involves services which meet work requirements directly resulting from agency program operations including legal services provided to the Social Security Administration; enforcement of long-term nursing home care standards; and facilities engineering and surplus property functions.

The Committee concurs with the effort being made to reduce the staff resources requested for this appropriation and approves the administration's request for a reduction of 284 positions. The Committee also recognizes the need to support the management improvements and built-in cost-of-living increases, comprised principally of pay-related and space and building management increases, and has approved the request for these funds accordingly.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

1982 comparable appropriation	$69,983,000
1983 appropriation request	71,267,000
House allowance	71,267,000
Committee recommendation	71,267,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $71,267,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. This is the same as the House allowance and the administration request. The recommendation is $1,284,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $69,983,000.

In addition, the Committee recommends a transfer of $6,000,000 from the Social Security Trust Funds which is $240,000 more than last year's transfer.

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) was created by law to provide leadership and coordination of the Department's efforts to promote efficiency and economy and to prevent fraud and abuse in

its programs. The major functions of OIG in combating fraud, abuse, and waste are to:

Conduct audits and investigations;

Coordinate activities of the Department's principal operating divisions in the prevention and detection of fraud, waste, and abuse; and

Coordinate relationships with the other governmental and nongovernmental entities.

The Committee recognizes the important nature of the work of the Office of the Inspector General and has approved funding sufficient to maintain a vigorous, effective program to promote economy and efficiency and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in the Department's programs. In addition, the resources approved will fully fund the costs of the Federal portion of the State Medicaid Fraud Control Units program. The Committee approves a fiscal year 1984 advance appropriation of $10,000,000. This will simplify a complex borrowing device now used to fund first quarter grant awards. The total new budget authority for OIG, including advance, is $81,267,000.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

1982 comparable appropriation	$17,460,000
1983 appropriation request	19,163,000
House allowance	19,163,000
Committee recommendation	19,163,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $19,163,000 for the Office of Civil Rights. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $1,703,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $17,460,000. In addition, the Committee recommendation includes a transfer of $2,350,000 from the Social Security Trust Fund which is $94,000 more than last year's transfer.

The role of this office is to rectify racial and national origin discrimination prohibited by Civil Rights statutes. To enforce these anti-discrimination statutes the Office of Civil Rights investigates complaints of discrimination; conducts comprehensive reviews of programs to correct discriminatory practices; conducts outreach initiatives and provides technical assistance to encourage voluntary compliance among health and human services providers and constituency groups; and establishes compliance standards and procedures to clarify the application of the civil rights laws and regulations to particular programs or practices.

The amount approved provides built-in cost-of-living increases principally to cover the cost of pay-related and space and building management increases.

POLICY RESEARCH

1982 comparable appropriation	$13,440,000
1983 appropriation request	14,718,000
House allowance	13,440,000
Committee recommendation	14,718,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $14,718,000 for Policy Research. This is the same as the administration request

and $1,278,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $13,440,000.

This program is authorized by section 1110 of the Social Security Act. The program is one of the Department's principal sources of policy-relevant data and research on income sources of the low-income population; on the impact, effectiveness and distribution of benefits under existing or proposed programs; and on other issues that cut across HHS agency lines. It is used to analyze issues that cannot be covered in other departmental research programs or under existing evaluation activity.

The Committee recommendation restores $1,278,000 which was deleted by the House. That amount provides built-in cost-of-living increases which would allow continuation of this program at the fiscal 1982 level.

The Committee has added language to the bill directing the Office of Policy Research to continue funding the Institute for Research on Poverty at a level of $1,500,000. The Institute has provided independent and objective analyses about issues affecting poverty for nearly twenty years. It is the only research organization focusing exclusively on poverty issues and the Committee believes its important work must be continued.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

COMPENSATORY EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

1982 comparable appropriation	$3,040,980,000
1983 appropriation request	1,942,000,000
House allowance	3,040,980,000
Committee recommendation	3,207,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,207,500,000 for Compensatory Programs for Disadvantaged Students. This is $1,265,500,000 more than the administration request and $166,520,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation.

Since the passage of the landmark Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965, the Federal government has assumed a responsibility to assist State and local education agencies with the costs of special educational services to children most in need of improved academic performance. Along with this support has been the recognition that by assisting disadvantaged children with their level of educational achievement, their opportunities to participate more fully in society and obtain productive employment will be improved.

The main source of Federal support for disadvantaged children in elementary and secondary schools has been through title 1 of the ESEA, recently modified to become chapter 1 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act (ECIA) of 1981, which continues this policy of serving the most needy of educationally-deprived children through funded programs to the States and local school districts.

Through its recommended appropriations levels for the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act program, the Committee is reaffirming its commitment to the value of educational gains and enhancement for all children throughout the Nation. The programs authorized under chapter 1 are advanced-funded: that is funds appropriated in fiscal year 1983 become available on July 1, 1983 for use in school year 1983–84. The following table provides a breakdown of the Committee's recommendations for the ECIA chapter 1.

	Fiscal year 1982 comparable enacted	Fiscal year 1983 estimates	House recommendation	Committee recommendation
COMPENSATORY EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED				
Grant for the disadvantaged chapter 1:				
Grants to local educational agencies	2,562,754,000	1,726,256,000	2,562,754,000	2,727,360,000
State agency programs:				
Migrants	255,744,000	167,012,000	255,744,000	255,744,000
Handicapped	146,520,000		146,520,000	146,520,000

	Fiscal year 1982 comparable enacted	Fiscal year 1983 estimates	House recommendation	Committee recommendation
Neglected and delinquent	32,616,000	21,886,000	32,616,000	32,616,000
State administration	30,575,000	22,100,000	30,575,000	32,014,000
Evaluation and studies	5,760,000	4,746,000	5,760,000	4,746,000
Total, title I	3,033,969,000	1,942,000,000	3,033,969,000	3,200,000,000
Migrant education:				
High school equivalency program	5,851,000	.....	5,851,000	6,300,000
College assistance migrant program	1,160,000	.....	1,160,000	1,200,000
Total, compensatory education programs	3,040,980,000	1,942,000,000	3,040,980,000	3,207,500,000

For basic Grants to Local Education Agencies, the Committee proposes a level of $2,727,360,000, an increase of $164,606,000 over the final fiscal year 1982 level and the House allowance. That amount is also $1,001,104,000 more than the budget request. This amount will provide financial assistance to nearly 14,000 school districts, approximately 90 percent of all districts, to support supplementary compensatory education services for an estimated 5,185,000 children in school year 1983–84 compared with 4,872,000 served at the House level. The Committee has assumed an average cost per pupil of $526, which is $126 greater than the administration's assumption of $400 per child.

Programs funded by Basic Grants to Local Education Agencies focus on young children in elementary schools. Estimates indicate that approximately 71 percent of the chapter 1 participants will be elementary school students in grades 1–6 and another 7 percent will in preschool and kindergarten programs. The remaining 22 percent are students in junior and senior high school.

Local education agencies will use approximately 75 percent of their funds to support compensatory instructional services, focusing primarily on the basic skills of math and reading. About 20 percent of their funds will be used to cover fixed charges, operation and maintenance of physical plant, and capital outlay. The remaining 5 percent will go for auxiliary services such as health and counseling services.

In 1982 a supplemental amount of $148,000,000 was provided to protect States from a sudden loss of funds due to the uncertainty over whether 1970 or 1980 census data were to be used in making chapter 1 allocations to the school districts. Education agencies received awards based on the higher allocation they would receive under either the 1970 or 1980 data base. This supplemental amount is no longer needed as a hold-harmless provision, and so will be included, along with the increase provided, in the overall total for Chapter 1 for distribution according to the mandated formula.

State agency programs

For the three State Agency programs, the Committee recommends the same amounts as the 1982 levels and the House amounts.

At the recommended level of $255,744,000 for the State Agency Migrant program, approximately 468,300 children would be served at an average Federal contribution of $531 per child. Compared

with the budget request of $167,012,000, an additional 163,200 children would be served at the recommended amount. The level would support migrant coordination activities such as the Migrant Record Transfer System at approximately $7,065,000 in the 1983–84 academic year.

An amount of $146,520,000 would be provided for the State Agency Handicapped program. The administration requested no funds in fiscal year 1983 for this activity, but proposed instead that it be consolidated under the block grant for handicapped services. At the Committee's recommended funding level, about 245,000 children would be served at an average cost to the Federal Government of $598 per student. These funds provide partial support for the education of handicapped children who are served by, or who have in the past been served by, programs operated or supported by the States, funds for which are awarded on the basis of formula grants to the States.

The Committee also recommends $32,616,000 for the State Agency Neglected and Delinquent program. It is expected that this level will serve about 47,000 students in institutions for neglected and delinquent children, at an average Federal expenditure of $694 per student. This level would serve 9,000 more students than at the amount requested by the administration.

For Chapter 1 State Administration, the Committee includes $33,014,000, an increase of $2,439,000 over fiscal year 1982 and the House level, and $10,914,000 more than the budget request. It is the intent of the Committee that these additional funds will be used to permit the Department to fund a State's administrative costs up to the one-percent of a State's Chapter 1 allocation as provided by law.

For Evaluation and Studies, the Committee provides $4,746,000, the budget request level and $1,014,000 less than the House level. With these funds, approximately $4,416,000 will support ten technical assistance centers, with the remaining funds being used for national evaluations of the Chapter 1 program.

Migrant education

The Committee recommends a total of $7,500,000 for the High School Equivalency Program (HEP) and College Assistance Migrant Program (CAMP), an amount that is $489,000 more than the House and 1982 total of $7,011,000. The administration proposed to eliminate these two programs in fiscal 1983.

The HEP program provides grants to institutions of higher education to assist migrant and seasonal farmworkers beyond the age of compulsory school attendance to complete courses necessary to receive a high school diploma or its equivalent. Career and personal counseling services are provided, as well as placement assistance.

CAMP assists migrant students enrolled in their first undergraduate year at a postsecondary institution through provision of tuition scholarships and stipends. Tutoring and counseling services are also provided.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

1982 comparable appropriations	$536,880,000
1983 appropriation request	433,000,000
House allowance	538,920,000
Committee recommendation	530,080,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $530,080,000 for Special Programs and Populations. That is $97,080,000 more than the administration request and $8,840,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $6,800,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $536,880,000.

Included under this account are the Education Block Grant (Chapter 2 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act) and a number of categorical programs which the administration proposed to eliminate as individual programs in fiscal year 1983.

The actual appropriation level for the block grant was $470,400,000, but because three formerly categorical programs—law-related education, career education, and the biomedical sciences program—were mandated for inclusion into the block grant in fiscal year 1983, a comparable 1982 amount has been computed to reflect the addition of these programs in the block grant.

For the block grant, the Committee includes $475,000,000, which is $4,600,000 more than the actual 1982 appropriation of $470,400,000, but $8,840,000 less than the comparable 1982 level of $483,840,000, computed to reflect the inclusion of three formerly categorical programs in the block grant at a 1982 total of $13,440,000. Of the total provided, $446,500,000 will go for State activities, at least 80 percent of which must be passed through to local education agencies. There is a 1-percent set-aside for the territories and a 6-percent set-aside of the total for the Secretary's discretionary fund.

Block grant funds will be used in accordance with local priorities to carry out activities in the areas of basic skills development, educational improvement and support services, and special projects similar to the activities previously funded from nearly thirty separate programs. It is hoped that the block grant approach will eliminate duplicative paperwork and administrative overhead while granting State and local education agencies greater control to design and provide educational programs which best meet local needs.

The Committee provides the full 6 percent, or $28,500,000 for the Secretary's discretionary activities. This is $1,580,000 more than the administration requested and $530,000 less than the House allowance. This level provides support for three mandated programs: the inexpensive Book Distribution Program (Reading is Fundamental); Programs of National Significance under Arts in Education; and Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education. The recommended level for 1983 is as follows: Reading is Fundamental, $5,850,000; Arts in Education, $2,025,000; and Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education, $2,850,000.

The remaining funds in the discretionary allowance would be used to support the National Diffusion Network, Educational Television and Technology and other special initiatives. The allowance also provide for evaluation studies of Block Grants for Improving

School Programs. This is the first block grant program in education and the Committee believes that a thorough analysis of its operation and effectiveness should be undertaken.

The Committee continues to have a strong interest in and support for the National Diffusion Network. This program is the only federally sponsored program designed to improve educational quality by disseminating information on exemplary programs directly to school districts throughout the country. Therefore, the Committee expects that the Secretary will maintain the program's activities at approximately the same level as in fiscal 1982.

The Committee encourages the Department to continue its funding of such educational television series as the Children's TV Workshop "3-2-1 Contact". These programs are especially important in helping to meet our nation's growing need for more science and mathematics education.

Other programs

The Committee concurs with the House in including funding at approximately the fiscal year 1982 levels for each of six categorical programs: Civil Rights Training and Advisory Services, Follow Through, Territorial Teacher Training Assistance, General Assistance to the Virgin Islands, Ellender Fellowships, and Women's Educational Equity. The administration requested no funding for these programs in fiscal 1983.

For the Training and Advisory Services authorized by title IV of the Civil Rights Act, the Committee recommends $24,000,000. With this amount, State and local educational agency civil rights units and 40 desegregation assistance centers would be supported.

The Committee recommends $19,440,000 for Follow Through, to improve the quality of educational and educational-related services for economically disadvantaged children in kindergarten through early elementary grades. At this level, awards would be made to approximately 69 projects. Funds will primarily be directed toward the continuation of existing service projects in local school districts, along with ongoing support for sponsoring institutions and resource centers. About 30,000 children would be served at an average cost of $545 per child. By law, Follow Through is to be phased into the Education Block Grant at the end of fiscal year 1984.

For General Assistance to the Virgin Islands, the Committee includes $1,920,000 to improve elementary and secondary education. Funds have been used primarily for the expansion of school facilities to accommodate an expanding school age population and for curriculum development.

For Territorial Teacher Training, the Committee recommends $960,000. At this level, awards will be made to departments of education in the Virgin Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to provide training for elementary and secondary school teachers, based upon need and performance.

The Committee also concurs with the House in recommending $3,000,000 for the Ellender Fellowships, of which $1,500,000 is provided for each of fiscal years 1983 and 1984. The Committee has chosen therefore not only to increase the annual appropriation by $540,000 over the 1982 level, but also to allow for a transition to

forward funding for this program. At the Committee level, a sole source contract of $1,500,000 will be awarded to the Close-Up Foundation of Washington, D.C. to assist with the expenses of sending approximately 3,000 economically disadvantaged students and their teachers per year to the Nation's Capital for 1 week comprehensive seminars on the functioning of the Federal Government. The major portion of the program's costs are provided by community and private sources.

For the Women's Educational Equity Act program, the Committee provides $5,760,000 for grants and contracts to public agencies, private and nonprofit organizations and to individuals for the development, demonstration and dissemination activities to promote educational equity for women and girls at all educational levels. Grants are awarded on a competitive basis with applications reviewed by panels of Federal and non-Federal experts in the area of educational equity.

The Committee expects that funds appropriated for the Women's Educational Equity Act (WEEA) program will be used in accordance with existing priorities and current WEEA regulations.

The Committee earlier directed the Department to prepare a comprehensive report identifying those programs which could effectively address the unique educational needs of native Hawaiians. The Committee has been most pleased with the considerable progress that has been made to date and looks forward to receiving this report upon its completion.

With regard to the Washington Workshops program, the Committee is impressed with the preliminary information provided about the important work that Washington Workshops performs in bringing senior high school students to the nation's capital to study the federal government and observe it first-hand. However, the Committee is reluctant to move ahead on an item for which there is no existing authorization and on which it has not been able to hold a hearing. The Committee intends to explore the role of the Washington Workshops program at its next round of hearings and hopes to be able to act favorably on providing funds at a later date.

BILINGUAL EDUCATION

1982 comparable appropriation	$138,057,000
1983 appropriation request	94,534,000
House allowance	138,057,000
Committee recommendation	138,057,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $138,057,000 for Bilingual and Minority Language Education. This is $43,523,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation.

Grants to school districts

The Committee recommends $84,126,000 for grants to school districts for fiscal year 1983. This amount is $23,602,000 above the adminstration's request, $504,000 above the House allowance, and $4,904,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 approriation.

Activities carried out under this program are intended to assist children of limited English proficiency to improve their ability to read, write and speak English while progressing in classroom subject matter.

Training grants

The Committee recommends $31,288,000 for training grants in fiscal year 1983. This amount is $5,788,000 more than the administration requested, and $2,452,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1982 appropriation.

The Committee believes that training continues to be a high priority activity, since the lack of trained personnel has consistently been identified as a major problem. A variety of training activities will be supported during fiscal year 1983, which include fellowships, stipends and aid to universities for support of both graduate and undergraduate programs in bilingual education. Professional development of teachers and State agency personnel, and training and technical assistance programs carried out in bilingual service centers will also be supported.

Support services

The Committee has provided $18,957,000 for the support services activity in fiscal year 1983. This amount is $10,447,000 above the administration's request and $4,400,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 1982 appropriation.

A variety of activities are carried out within this program which supports operations of the other bilingual education programs. Some of the projects which are supported include grants to State educational agencies for coordination and technical assistance, evaluation and research studies, a clearinghouse to disseminate research findings, and an advisory committee.

Bilingual desegregation grants

No funding is provided for bilingual desegregation grants for fiscal year 1983. This recommendation is the same as the administration's request, and $7,356,000 less than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1982 appropriation.

Many districts undergoing desegregation are already funded under the basic grants program. Consolidation will reduce duplication and effect a cost savings.

Bilingual vocational training

The Committee recommends $3,686,000 for the bilingual vocational training activity for fiscal year 1983. This amount is the same as the House allowance and the appropriation for fiscal year 1982. The administration proposed making these funds available under the grants to school districts activity.

This program provides bilingual vocational training and occupational-related English language instruction to out-of-school and unemployed or underemployed youth and adults.

SCHOOL ASSISTANCE IN FEDERALLY AFFECTED AREAS

1982 comparable appropriation	$456,200,000
1983 appropriation request	286,880,000
House allowance	475,000,000
Committee recommendation	475,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $475,000,000 for Impact Aid. This is $188,120,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $18,800,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $456,200,000. The funding included in the bill for this program represents the full amount authorized.

Impact Aid is a program to help compensate local school districts for the cost of educating children where availability of revenue from local taxes has been adversely affected by the presence of Federal activities.

The full amount authorized, a total of $435,000,000, is recommended for "A" and "B" payments under section 3. "A" payments are made to school districts for children who live and whose parents work on Federal property or are on active duty in the uniformed services. "B" payments are made to school districts for children whose parents work on Federal property or are on active duty in the uniformed services. The allowance for these payments represents an increase of $17,400,000 over the amount available in fiscal year 1982 and is the same as the House level. The distribution of payments for "A" and "B" children would follow generally the same pattern as used for fiscal year 1982.

Payments for "A" children would be calculated by prorating the funds according to the amount each school district received in 1981. In recognition of the particular hardships faced by school districts impacted heavily with "A" children, in addition to the phase-out of payments for "B" children with no authorization provided for "B" payments in fiscal year 1984, mandated by the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981, the Committee provides 100 percent of their fiscal year 1981 payments to the so-called Super "A" districts (school districts having 20 percent or more "A" children). "A" payments to districts which do not meet the 20 percent "A" criteria are provided at 90 percent of the fiscal year 1981 payments, the same level recommended by the House and more than three percent in excess of the amount these districts received in fiscal year 1982. Payments are to be made for "B" children, in districts where they comprise 20 percent or more of total enrollment, at approximately 48 percent of the 1981 payment. In districts where "B" children comprise less than 20 percent of total enrollment, payments would be at approximately 14.6 percent of the 1981 payment.

Under the proposed formula, any school district whose total payment would be less than $5,000 would receive no payment.

While the Committee recognizes the severe hardship borne by those school districts which are very heavily impacted by federally-connected children, it believes that a limit must be placed on the amount of funds available under section 3(d)(2)(B). Estimates presented to the Committee by the Department on the number of potentially eligible districts under this section vary greatly. In addition, the Committee is deeply concerned about how the money is

distributed. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department to conduct a thorough review of the provisions of this section toward the goal of determining what changes are necessary in order to ensure the targeting of funds to those districts most in need. The Committee expects a full report on this matter within forty-five days from the time of issuance of this report.

The Committee directs the Secretary to develop expeditiously a comprehensive policy which fulfills the federal government's commitment to those school districts which are impacted by the presence of federal facilities. In particular, the Secretary should work, in cooperation with the Secretary of Defense, to aid school districts whose tax bases are reduced by the existence of Federal military installations.

The Highland Falls-Fort Montgomery School District, adjacent to the United States Military Academy at West Point, is a perfect example of a school district for which the Committee expresses a real concern. Over 93 percent of the taxable land in the school district now belongs to West Point. However, the federal government has, over the last several years, reduced assistance to the school district. For the well-being of the students in Highland Falls as well as the promotion of good relations between the community and the Academy, the Committee believes that a firm policy must be developed.

Special provisions (section 2)

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,000,000 for Section 2 districts which are heavily impacted by Federal Government removal of properties from the tax base. This is the maximum amount authorized by Reconciliation and is an increase of $1,200,000 over the budget request. The recommendation is $400,000 over the fiscal year 1982 appropriation and is the same as the House allowance.

The Committee again calls attention to the Douglas School District in Box Elder, S. Dak., which is responsible for educating large numbers of children whose parents work and/or live on the Ellsworth Air Force Base.

In addition to its regular section 3 payments, this district, which is taxing at the maximum rate allowed and which will reach shortly its legal debt limit, has relied extensively both on section 3(d)(2)(B) and section 2 payments.

Consequently, notwithstanding any proration of section 2 payments, the Committee has included statutory language to ensure that Douglas will receive 100 percent of its section 2 entitlement in fiscal year 1983.

Disaster assistance

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,000,000 for Section 7 Disaster Assistance, the maximum authorized by Reconciliation. This is an increase of $200,000 over the fiscal year 1982 level. The recommendation is the same as the House allowance.

Construction

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,000,000 for Impact Aid construction, the maximum authorized by Reconciliation. This is an increase of $17,000,000 over the 1983 request, and

$800,000 over the fiscal year 1982 level. The recommendation is the same as the House allowance.

Bill language is proposed to give priority to schools attended by children residing on Indian lands (Section 14) and schools for children residing on Federal property where legal or other reasons prevent local school districts from fulfilling this need (Section 10).

EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED

1982 comparable appropriation	$1,068,580,000
1983 appropriation request	845,668,000
House allowance	1,103,680,000
Committee recommendation	1,110,252,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,110,252,000 for Education for the Handicapped. This is $264,584,000 more than the administration request and $6,572,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $41,672,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $1,068,580,000.

In its budget presentation, the Department of Education indicated that legislation would be proposed to revise the State Grant program and to streamline discretionary activities under a single Special Purpose Funds authority. This legislation was not enacted and the Committee has once again based its recommendations on existing authorities for two formula programs (Basic State Grants and Pre-school Incentive Grants) and for the several separate discretionary activities.

State grant program

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $970,000,000, an increase of $38,992,000 over fiscal year 1982 level.

The primary purpose of the State Grant program is to provide assistance to State in carrying out the mandate of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act in providing handicapped children with a free, appropriate public education. Each State is entitled to receive an amount equal to the number of handicapped children aged 3–21 receiving special education and related services multiplied by a percentage of the national average per pupil expenditure.

The Committee recommendation should serve approximately $4,050,000 students and will provide a Federal contribution of 9.3 percent of the average per pupil expenditure toward the education of these children in school year 1983–84 under this advance funded program.

Pre-School incentive grants

The Committee recommends full funding, or $25,000,000, for Preschool incentive grants. No funds had been requested since this program was proposed to be folded into a State Block Grant pro-

gram. The House allowance is $24,000,000, the same as the fiscal year 1982 level.

This program is designed to stimulate State and local education agencies to expand educational services to handicapped pre-school children, ages 3-5, thereby increasing their opportunities to benefit from early education intervention. The amount recommended would provide approximately $103 per child for this purpose, given an estimated enrollment of 243,000 children.

Deaf-Blind Centers

To fund single and multi-State centers, which coordinate the delivery of services to 6,100 deaf-blind children who have been identified in this country, as well as to support a limited number of demonstration projects, $15,360,000 has been recommended. This is the same as the fiscal year 1982 and the House levels. Given the age of the majority of these children, many of whom were victims of the rubella epidemic of 1965, the Committee is interested in the extent to which funded centers work in conjunction with other appropriate governmental units and with the State agencies funded by the Rehabilitation Services Administration to plan for a continuum of services and training after the age of 21. The Committee expects future budget submissions to address this concern.

Severely handicapped projects

Level funding of $2,880,000 is proposed, the same amount available in fiscal year 1982 and the House allowance. This program awards contracts to State Departments of Education, colleges and universities and other institutions, to develop and disseminate model projects demonstrating the best methods of educating severely handicapped children in order to develop their self-reliance and reduce their need for institutional care.

Early childhood education

The Committee recommends $16,800,000, the same as the final 1982 and House levels. The Early Childhood Education programs supports grants and contracts for demonstration projects to develop and disseminate effective models of educational services to preschool age handicapped children. The Committee recognizes the value of early intervention in limiting the effects of a handicapping condition and applauds the goals of this program and of the Preschool incentive program. The Committee notes with interest the extent to which demonstration projects had been maintained with local funds after special Federal support had concluded. The Committee would like to learn more about the procedures whereby States are informed about models developed under this program and if the Department is able to identify the extent to which models have been adopted, in whole or in part, nationally. These concerns may be addressed in forthcoming hearings.

Recruitment and information

This program supports contracts to provide information on educational resources for handicapped children and on employment opportunities in the field of special education. Funds are awarded on a competitive basis to operate a National Information Center for

the Handicapped and to issue public service announcements in the media on the needs of the handicapped. The Committee recommendation is to maintain funding at $720,000, the same as the fiscal year 1982 level and the House amount.

Special education personnel development

The Committee recommends a level of $49,300,000, the same as the 1982 level and that of the House. This program addresses the need to train an adequate supply of educational personnel competent to deal with the special education needs of handicapped children. Grantees include institutions of higher education, State education agencies, and other appropriate nonprofit agencies.

The Committee encourages the Department to work with participating institutions to see that funds be targeted on retraining existing educational personnel needing employment to enable them to re-enter the work force as special education teachers. A report on this issue, requested in Senate Report 97-516, will receive the Committee's close attention.

Special studies

The Committee recommends maintaining funding at the fiscal year 1982 level of $480,000 to ensure the collection and analysis of sufficient data to adequately reflect the effectiveness of Federal, State, and local efforts to provide a free, appropriate public education to all handicapped children. These studies are reflected in the required annual report to Congress on the implementation of Public Law 94-142.

Regional, vocational, adult, and postsecondary programs

The Committee recommends $2,832,000, the same amount available under this 1982 Continuing Resolution. As a result of report language in authorizing and appropriations bills in fiscal year 1974 and 1975, most of the funds each year have been spent on programs for the deaf in four postsecondary schools: Seattle Community College, California State University at Northridge, St. Paul Vocational Technical Institute, and Delgado College in New Orleans. The Community endorses the Department's plans to make these awards in fiscal year 1983 on a competitive basis to enable other eligible schools to participate in this program, which provides direct services to disabled students.

Innovation and development

The Committee has included $12,000,000 for Innovation and Development, the same as the House level and $1,200,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation. This program funds research and development and model program activities. The Committee is pleased with its success in promoting educational achievement by handicapped children through the development of inventions, curriculum materials, and diagnostic/assessment instruments for a range of disabilities.

Media services and captioned films

An amount of $12,000,000 is included, an increase of $480,000 over the fiscal year 1982 level, and $2,000,000 less than the House.

Under this program, media projects such as film captioning, the National Theater for the Deaf, and Recordings for the Blind, Inc., are supported.

Regional resource centers

The Committee recommends maintaining support for this program at the 1982 level of $2,880,000. Center activities include testing and diagnosis, training personnel in state departments of education, direct referral services, and the development of individualized education programs.

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND HANDICAPPED RESEARCH

1982 comparable appropriation	$952,171,000
1983 appropriation request	650,000,000
House allowance	1,035,227,000
Committee recommendation	1,036,727,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,036,727,000 for Rehabilitation Services and handicapped Research, an increase of $1,500,000 over the House allowance. The recommendation is $84,556,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $952,171,000.

For fiscal year 1983, legislation was proposed for the administrative simplification of the Basic State Grants program and to consolidate several discretionary authorities into a special purpose fund. These proposed amendments to the Rehabilitation Act have not been enacted. The Committee has, therefore, based its recommendations on the existing legislation which includes separate authorities for several categorical programs. For these categorical programs, the Committee has recommended $62,574,000, the same as the House allowance, which is $18,834,000 more than the comparable amount requested for the proposed Special Purpose Fund. At this funding level, 1,500,000 clients will be served, 100,000 more than in fiscal year 1982. An estimated 229,000 disabled individuals will be rehabilitated compared to 226,000 in fiscal year 1982.

Basic State grants

For Basic State Grants, the Committee recommends $943,900,000, the full amount authorized for fiscal year 1983 by the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981. This is $80,860,000 more than was made available in fiscal year 1982 under the Continuing Resolution, and the same as the House allowance.

The Basic State Grants program provides an 80 percent Federal match to State vocational rehabilitation agencies for the provision and administration of programs to prepare disabled individuals to engage in gainful employment. A statutory requirement gives priority in the provisions of services to severely handicapped individuals.

Funding at the authorized ceiling is recommended to help reverse the decline in the number of disabled men and women rehabilitated that has occurred in recent years as a result of inflation and the priority to serve disabled clients who are more costly to rehabilitate. Moreover, as a result of amendments to the Social Security Act in the 1981 Omnibus Reconciliation Act, funds from the

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program and the Beneficiary Rehabilitation program are no longer transferred to the State vocational rehabilitation agencies at levels comparable to those of previous years. The amount advanced to the agencies by the Social Security Administration in fiscal year 1982 was approximately $3,500,000. In the previous year, $124,050,000 was transferred from the SSI program and the trust funds for the purpose of rehabilitating eligible clients and beneficiaries.

Service projects

The Committee recommends $26,094,000, the same as the House allowance, for the various discretionary programs within the service projects activity. This is an increase of $2,200,000 over the fiscal year 1982 appropriation level. Of this amount, $8,000,000 shall be set aside for the Projects With Industry program. Bill language has been included, as in fiscal years 1981 and 1982, earmarking $650,000 to maintain the Navajo Vocational Rehabilitation project.

Service projects assist individuals who have unique disabling conditions, develop new and innovative approaches to meeting their needs, and provide clients with special training and employment opportunities. The main types of service projects are: Projects With Industry; Severely Disabled; Migratory Workers, Indians; Helen Keller Center; Recreation Programs; and Client Assistance.

Independent living

The Committee recommendation of $17,280,000 for independent living projects is the same as the 1982 level, as well as the House allowance. Appropriated funds support centers which provide a wide range of services designed to better enable severely handicapped individuals live more independently in family and community settings as a more cost-effective, personally satisfying alternative to institutionalization.

The Committee has included bill language to protect centers and projects funded through the Independent Living and Projects With Industry programs. This language is intended to make available such amounts as are necessary for fiscal year 1983 to fund all projects and centers which received assistance through the Independent Living and Projects With Industry programs in fiscal 1981. The purpose of this language is to allow the authorizing committee to review these two programs early next year and to determine if and/or how the present grantees ought to be changed. Without assured continued support this option would be lost to the Congress.

Training

For rehabilitation training, the Committee recommends $19,200,000, the same as both the House allowance and the fiscal year 1982 appropriation.

The purpose of the training program is to increase the numbers and improve the skills of rehabilitation personnel.

It is the Committee's understanding that the Department has complied with its directive to maintain funding for prosthetic and orthotic education in fiscal year 1982 at the fiscal year 1980 level. It directs the Secretary to maintain that level in fiscal year 1983 in order to address the severe manpower shortage in the professions

which contribute significantly to reducing the cost of hospital care and to expediting the return of physically impaired citizens to productive lives. The Committee directs that training activities in the field of physical therapy be maintained at the fiscal year 1981 levels.

National Institute of Handicapped Research

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $30,060,000 for the National Institute of Handicapped Research, an increase of $1,500,000 over the House allowance and the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation. This increase reflects the Committee's deep concern over the erosion of resources devoted to research regarding rehabilitation and the needs of handicapped Americans in the past three years.

The National Institute of Handicapped Research supports research through two major center programs, Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers located at major university research centers throughout the country, and seventeen Rehabilitation Engineering Centers. In addition, a small part of the Institute's budget supports individual R&D projects.

The Committee remains interested in the NIHR's efforts to address the unique rehabilitation needs of the Pacific Basin region and also that of other Native American peoples under their research and training center authority. The Committee understands that NIHR has made a special effort to obtain appropriate applications from these special populations, and is planning on providing the necessary technical assistance to insure that quality applications are submitted. The Committee is pleased with the responsiveness of NIHR to this important area.

The Committee requests the NIHR to conduct a study for determining appropriate training methodology for use by State rehabilitation personnel in the provision of vocational training services to persons with Autism and their particular needs.

National Council on the Handicapped

The National Council on the Handicapped establishes general policies regarding Federal activities concerning the rehabilitation of handicapped individuals. This Committee agrees with the fiscal year 1983 budget request and House allowance of $193,000 for the operations of the Council, compared to $197,000 available in fiscal year 1982.

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

1982 comparable appropriation	$735,025,000
1983 appropriation request	500,000,000
House allowance	829,500,000
Committee recommendation	803,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $803,500,000 for Vocational and Adult Education. This is $303,500,000 more than the administration request and $26,000,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $68,475,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $735,025,000. No individual amounts were requested by the administration for specific items in

this account. The budget request was based on a proposal to consolidate and repeal the Vocational Educational Act and the Adult Education Act. The Committee recommendations are based on current law, as Congress has taken no action on these legislative proposals.

The Committee directs the Department to give attention to the problem of training and re-training youth and adults in this time of increasing unemployment. While many factors contribute to unemployment, it is known that training assists displaced workers and disadvantaged youth and adults to make the transition to a new job, or to gain initial employment.

The Committee finds that (1) skilled worker shortages are alarmingly high and many industries report a growing need for advanced level workers; (2) technological innovations are making worker skills obsolete and creating a need for training; (3) retraining of displaced workers is required so that they are sufficiently skilled to build, operate and maintain sophisticated new machinery required by high technology industries.

While the State's vocational education agencies and institutions conduct training under collaborative agreements with private sector employers, the need for training is greater than current funding will allow. A current 20 State survey shows that approximately 300,000 people wish to, but are not able to, enroll in vocational training. The Committee has, therefore, provided additional funding to assist vocational education agencies and institutions to train youth and adults and place them in jobs available in the private sector.

The Committee believes that vocational and adult education must play a significant role in the country's economic revitalization. Moving to higher levels of industrial technology will create increased need for highly skilled workers. Shortages of skilled laborers are already placing ecoomic hardships on certain areas and are likely to increase as we attempt to resume rapid economic growth. Although the Federal contribution accounts for only a small protion of total expenditures for vocational and adult education at all levels, it can have major value in supporting program improvement and attention to economic development and skilled workforce training.

Basic grants

The Committee has provided $558,155,000 for the vocational education basic grants. This amount is $60,875,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 appropriation, and the same as the House allowance.

These funds help to pomote the development of a prepared workforce. This activity provides grants to states to extend, maintain and improve vocational education training for persons who need or desire such training. At this funding level, approximately 13,000,000 students will be served.

Program improvement and supportive services

The Committee has provided $89,590,000 for the program improvement and supportive services activity for fiscal year 1983. The recommendation is the same as the appropriation for fiscal year 1982 and $20,000,000 less than the House allowance.

The Committee continues to urge the Department to focus on upgrading the technological level of vocational education training and on the continued development of vocational programs in new and emerging occupational areas.

Programs of national significance

The Committee recommends $7,178,000 for programs of national significance. This amount is $1,000,000 less than the appropriation for fiscal year 1982 and the House allowance. It is the intention of the Committee that the $1,000,000 reduction be taken from the National Center for Research in Vocational Education. The Committee understands that an evaluation of the Center was recently completed and believes that funds for the Center should be limited until such time as the Committee has the opportunity to review the report and its recommendations.

Special programs for the disadvantaged

The Committee recommends $14,356,000 for special programs for the disadvantaged. This amount is the same as the House allowance and the fiscal year 1982 level.

Consumer and homemaking education

The Committee has provided $29,133,000 for consumer and homemaking education. The recommendation is the same as the appropriation for fiscal year 1982 and $5,000,000 less than the House allowance.

State advisory councils

The Committee recommends $6,500,000 for State advisory councils. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 1982 appropriation and the House allowance.

State planning

The Committee recommends $3,588,000 for State planning activities. This amount is the same as the House allowance and the fiscal 1982 appropriation.

Adult education

The Committee has provided $95,000,000 for adult education programs. The recommendation is $8,600,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 level and the same as the House allowance.

This program has proven its effectiveness in assisting the States in combatting illiteracy among the Nation's adults, 16 years of age and older. Those funds will support programs that assist educationally disadvantaged adults to develop into members of a skilled and literate workforce.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

1982 comparable appropriation	$3,569,480,000
1983 appropriation request	1,800,000,000
House allowance	3,569,480,000
Committee recommendation	3,567,800,000

The following table shows the distribution of the Committee allowance.

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1982	President's request fiscal year 1983	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Pell grants	2,419,040	1,400,000	2,419,040	2,419,040
Supplemental educational opportunity grants	355,400		355,400	355,400
Work-study	528,000	397,500	528,000	550,000
Direct loans:				
Federal capital contribution	178,560		178,560	178,560
Teacher cancellations	14,800	2,500	14,800	14,800
Subtotal, direct loans	193,360	2,500	193,360	193,360
State student incentive grants	73,680		73,680	50,000
Total, student financial assistance	3,569,480	1,800,000	3,569,480	3,567,800

Pell Grants

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,419,040,000 for the Pell Grant program, the same as the fiscal year 1982 level and the House allowance and $1,019,040,000 more than the administration requested. The Pell Grant program provides direct grants to financially needy undergraduate students who are enrolled at least half-time at the nearly 7,000 participating postsecondary institutions.

Students apply directly to the Federal government for a determination of eligibility based upon a national needs analysis system. Student need is the difference between educational cost and expected family contribution. Pell Grants may be distributed to the student by the institution or directly from the Federal government.

It is estimated that 75 percent of Pell Grant recipients are from families with incomes at or below $15,000, while 50 percent of the beneficiaries are from families living below the poverty line. Approximately 2.6 million students received Pell Grants in academic year 1982–83.

The Committee has included appropriation language which will maintain the maximum award at $1,800. The Committee has rejected the administration's language which would have lowered the maximum award to $1,600 and allowed the Department of Education to use a new needs analysis system for the Pell Grant program. The Committee also disapproves language which would have permitted the Secretary of Education to establish the cost of attendance used in the calculation of the amount of a Pell Grant a student will receive.

The Committee has adopted language similar to the House provision which continues previous Pell Grant eligibility to veterans also receiving veterans' education benefits.

Supplemental education opportunity grants

The Committee recommends that $355,400,000 in appropriations be provided for the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program in fiscal year 1983, the same amount provided in fiscal year 1982, and approved by the House. No funds were requested by the administration.

The Committee recognizes the need to fund this program, which serves as a supplement to the Pell Grant program for needy students. Funds are distributed to students by the postsecondary institution they attend. After demonstrating financial need, through a needs analysis system, students may receive up to $2,000 per year. There are 3,700 institutions of higher education which participate in the SEOG program serving approximately 650,000 students.

Work-study

For Work-Study, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $550,000,000. This is $152,500,000 above the level requested by the administration, and $22,000,000 more than the 1982 appropriation and the House allowance.

The Committee in providing additional funding recognizes the ever-increasing importance which self-help must play in the financing of postsecondary education.

The program is administered by the postsecondary institutions participating in the program. Students in need of financial assistance are provided with part-time jobs at their schools, with Federal, State or local agencies or with nonprofit organizations. This program provides grants to eligible institutions for partial reimbursement of wages paid to students. Federal funds may be used to pay up to 80 percent of the student's wages. Over 950,000 students will be assisted in 1983.

The Committee has been advised of possible discrepancies among some States in the allocation of funds for College Work Study, National Direct Student Loan and the Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant programs. In comparing allocations to states of relatively equal student populations, per capita income and state population, significant discrepancies may exist in the campus-based allocations. Taking into account the differences in total cost of education, discrepancies may still be apparent. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Education to undertake a comparative study of the allocation formula and the actual dollar allocation in these programs and to report to the Committee his findings and recommendations for correcting any inequities in time for consideration of this matter at the fiscal year 1984 Labor-HHS-Education hearings.

Direct loans

The Committee recommends that $178,560,000 be provided for Federal capital contributions to the National Direct Student Loan funds. This is the same as the 1982 appropriation and the House allowance. The administration had requested no funding for Federal capital contributions.

The Committee recommends that funds be provided for the program because it helps to ensure adequate loan availability to finan-

cially needy students. The appropriation will add new Federal capital contributions and continue to provide new loans to students through institutional revolving funds. In fiscal year 1983, due to repayment on prior year loans, as well as this appropriation, some 800,000 students will receive National Direct Student Loans totaling $6,000 for under-graduates and $12,000 for graduate students.

Teacher cancellations

The Committee recommends $14,800,000 for Teacher Cancellations, the same as the House allowance and the fiscal year 1982 appropriation, and $12,300,000 over the administrations request. These funds are used to reimburse institutions for up to 100 percent of the principal of a student's loan, if the student agrees to teach in low-income areas, or to teach handicapped children.

State student incentive grants

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $50,000,000 for the State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program, a decrease of $23,680,000 below the House level and the fiscal year 1982 appropriation. The administration had requested that no funds be provided.

Under the 50–50 matching requirement of the State incentive program, most States considerably overmatch the Federal contribution, suggesting considerable State level commitment regardless of Federal expenditures. Of 41 States which overmatched Federal funds, 23 provided at least 62 percent more need-based grant aid than is required to match Federal funds. The Committee believes this program has succeeded in encouraging States to use their own funds to help finance postsecondary education. The Committee feels, therefore, the Federal contribution to SSIG can be phased down but should not be be abruptly discontinued.

The Committee has included "ratable reduction" language to insure that the funds appropriated will be apportioned to States in relation to the amount they received in fiscal year 1982. This is needed to insure that the reduction in funding will be distributed fairly and will not disproportionately affect any State.

GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS

1982 comparable appropriation	$3,073,846,000
1983 appropriation request	2,484,631,000
House allowance	2,484,631,000
Committee recommendation	3,100,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,100,500,000 for the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program. This is $615,869,000 above the administration's request and the House allowance.

The Committee's action does not assume enactment of the administration's proposed statutory changes in the GSL program, which would have significantly altered the program and placed a heavier financial burden on students pursuing graduate education. The Committee maintains the program with the changes made in 1981 under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act.

The Committee bases its recommendation on the most up to date estimates of GSL costs and changes in the interest rate and loan volume for fiscal year 1983. It is possible that economic changes may require additional funding through a supplemental appropriation during the course of the year.

The Guaranteed Student Loan program provides Federal insurance, reinsurance, and interest subsidies for educational loans made to students and parents. These loans are made at low-interest rates by banks and other lenders.

In almost all States, the program is administered through State and private nonprofit "guarantee agencies" which serve as intermediate insurors of these loans. Federal advances, reinsurance payments and administrative allowances are provided to these guarantee agencies to support their insurance of student and parent loans.

The Federal Government pays an "interest benefit" subsidy, equal to the borrower's interest rate, on behalf of GSL student borrowers while they are in school and during certain grace and deferment periods. For purposes of this subsidy, students with adjusted gross family incomes above $30,000 must demonstrate need. A Federal "special allowance" is also paid to banks and other lenders which assures them a total yield, based on outstanding loan volume, equal to the most recent quarterly average 91-day Treasury bill rate plus 3.5 percent. Students are currently charged a 5 percent origination fee which helps offset these Federal subsidy costs.

HIGHER AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

1982 comparable appropriation	$382,156,000
1983 appropriation request	262,352,000
House allowance	391,990,000
Committee recommendation	374,940,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $374,940,000 for Higher and Continuing Education. This amount is $17,050,000 less than the House allowance, $7,216,000 less than the comparable fiscal year 1982 appropriation, and $103,588,000 more than the budget request.

Special programs for the disadvantaged

For Special Programs for the Disadvantaged, also known as the TRIO programs, the Committee recommends $150,240,000, which is the same amount as the 1982 appropriation. The Committee allowance, would continue funds for the Upward Bound program, an on-campus program designed to identify youths capable of completing secondary and postsecondary education, Special Services, an on-campus education program that provides counseling and tutorial services for postsecondary students, and the Talent Search, Educational Opportunity Centers and Staff Training programs. The recommended funding level will support approximately the same number of projects and serve the same number of disadvantaged youth as in fiscal year 1982.

Veterans cost of instruction

The Committee agrees with the budget request to eliminate funding for the Veterans Cost of Instruction (VCIP) activities authorized under title IV of the Higher Education Act. In 1982, $4,800,000 was appropriated, the same as the House allowance.

The Veterans Cost of Instruction program provided grants to institutions of higher education to support outreach, recruitment, special educational services, and counseling to veterans. The program was created to respond to the special adjustment needs of the Vietnam era veterans. The Committee believes that veterans' need of these services has declined from its post-Vietnam peaks and that funds are no longer needed for this program. Moreoever, the same services can be provided under the TRIO program, for which the Committee has provided a level of $150,240,000 for fiscal 1983.

Institutional aid programs

The Committee recommends $129,600,000 for Institutional Aid Programs (formerly Strengthening Developing Institutions), the fully authorized level, and the same as the budget request and the House allowance. This is $4,816,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 amount. The funds will be for continuation awards to assist over 400 postsecondary institutions solve problems that threaten their ability to survive and to stabilize their management and fiscal operations so that they may achieve self-sufficiency. Programs funded under this head fall into three categories: Strengthening institutions (Part A) and to institutions with special needs (Part B) and challenge grants (Part C). The Committee acknowledges the effort the Department has recently made to provide technical assistance to institutions which have large enrollments of Hispanic and Native American students and expects that effort to be continued.

Minority institutions science improvement program

The Committee recommends $4,800,000 for the Minority Institutions Science Improvement program, the same as the budget request and the House allowance. These funds will help postsecondary institutions with a minority enrollment of at least 50 percent to upgrade their science, mathematics and engineering programs through the purchase of needed equipment, the development of curricular materials, and the training of faculty at approximately 100 institutions.

Cooperative education

The Committee recommends $14,400,000 for the Cooperative Education program, the same amount as provided in 1982 and the House allowance, and disagrees with the budget request to eliminate funding for the program, which is authorized under title VIII of the Higher Education Act.

This program provides assistance to help postsecondary institutions offer students paid work experiences closely related to their academic studies and career pursuits. The recommended level will support 179 administration grants for operating costs of campus based programs, 8 demonstrations and 9 training grants. The Com-

mittee believes that past successes of this program warrant its continuation.

International education

For International Education programs, the Committee recommends a total appropriation of $26,000,000, an increase of $2,000,000 above the fiscal year 1982 appropriation. This amount is $1,000,000 more than the House level and $15,686,000 more than the budget request. Of this total, $21,000,000 will fund domestic programs and $5,000,000 will fund overseas programs.

The Committee strongly disagrees with the Administration's proposed spending reduction of 58 percent in this program. A reduction of this magnitude would seriously impair our Nation's intercultural knowledge base by reducing the number of National Centers by half and the number of Foreign Language and Area Study Fellowships to 300 from 800. The United States has a pressing need for language and area specialists, as well as for a public that is sophisticated about U.S. international needs and commitments. The reduction of these funds is shortsighted, counterproductive in both the long and short run, and weakens our Nation's security.

The Committee also wishes to restate its strong position of previous years that these funds should not be limited for advanced work only, but should also be used to improve undergraduate and secondary school instruction in foreign languages and cultures. The Committee clearly intends that funding be continued for the Undergraduate Program and the Foreign Curriculum Consultant Program.

Under domestic programs, the funds will support National Resource Centers, Exemplary programs, Foreign Language Area Studies Fellowships and Research projects. Under overseas programs, the funds will support approximately 795 participants, about the same as the fiscal 1982 level in group projects abroad, Fellowships for Faculty Research Abroad, Fellowships for Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad, and Special Bilateral Projects.

The Committee is also providing $1,000,000 for the funding of Part B—International Business Education Programs. The Committee believes that the funding of Part B would be cost-effective, eventually resulting in the improvement of the U.S. export activities and the international competitive position of U.S. businesses. The Committee notes that this program is a matching grant program and should generate substantial activities beyond its modest dollar contribution.

Graduate support—Fellowships for graduate and professional study

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for this program, disagreeing with the budget request for its termination. This is $1,360,000 above the fiscal year 1982 level, and the same as the House allowance. The Committee believes that graduate support in these areas continues to be an important priority in light of the assistance it provides to women and minorities in the pursuit of their professional education. At the recommended level, 1,190 fellowships for minorities and women will be supported, an increase of 155 over the 1982 level.

Graduate support—Public service fellowships

The Committee is recommending $1,000,000 for Public Service Fellowships, which is $920,000 less than the House and the fiscal year 1982 levels, but $1,000,000 more than the budget request. The Committee, while rejecting the elimination of this program, as proposed by the administration, recommends a phase-out. At present, many institutions currently offer high quality graduate programs in such areas as public administration, and there is evidence of a substantial supply of qualified persons to fill public service jobs. Moreover, the number of Masters degrees in these areas awarded in the last decade increased by more than 140 percent, and doctoral degrees awarded in that period increased by 107 pecent.

Graduate students in public service are eligible to receive assistance through a number of Federal student aid programs. In addition, the Committee understands that increasingly, Federal, State, and local government offices are recruiting personnel for jobs among those with more specialized degrees such as law, economics, and engineering. Therefore, the need to maintain the previous level of Federal involvement in this particular program is questionable.

Construction—Interest subsidy grants

The Committee recommends $25,000,000 for construction interest subsidy grants, the same as the House allowance and the budget request. This is a mandatory appropriation required to meet the Federal commitment to pay interest subsidies on 615 prior year loans for the construction of academic facilities. Federal subsidy grants pay the difference between the rate of interest secured by an institution in commercial markets and the 3 percent interest rate charged by the program. No new awards have been made since 1973, and there will be no new awards in 1983.

Special endowments—General Daniel "Chappie" James Memorial

Included in Public Law 97-276, the Continuing Resolution, is $9,000,000 for the General Daniel "Chappie"' James Memorial Education Center at Tuskegee Institute. This amount will enable establishment of an aerospace science and health education center in honor of the first black four-star general in the U.S. Air Force. It is hoped that this Center will significantly increase the enrollment of black professionals in the areas of science, technology, engineering and other related fields.

Robert A. Taft Institute of Government

The Committee concurs with the House in providing $750,000 for the Robert A. Taft Institute of Government. Grants will be awarded by the Department of Education to the Robert A. Taft Institute of Government in New York City. The Institute is a nonprofit educational organization which conducts bipartisan seminars for high school teachers on college campuses throughout the Nation. The main emphasis of this popular program is to stimulate a broader understanding of our two-party system of government.

Wayne Morse Chair of Law and Politics

The Committee has agreed to include bill language requested by the administration and adopted by the House extending the availability of unobligated matching funds through the end of fiscal year 1985 for the Wayne Morse Chair of Law and Politics.

Legal training for the disadvantaged

The Committee recommends $1,000,000, disagreeing with the budget request of no funding for Legal Training for the Disadvantaged. This is an increase $40,000 above the fiscal year 1982 level, and the same as the House allowance. Funds will support the continuation of the program's effectiveness in increasing the number of disadvantaged youth who enter and complete law school.

Law school clinical experience

For Law School Clinical Experience, the Committee recommends $250,000, which is $250,000 more than the budget request but $710,000 less than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation would provide for an orderly phase-out for this program. The Committee believes that the concept of clinical legal education and programs are being supported at most accredited law schools. Federal appropriations have provided a total of $10,000,000 for these activities, which also enjoy the support of corporate contributions. Those institutions considering the program valuable should seek community or private support in order to continue.

Fund for the improvement of postsecondary education

The Committee recommends $11,900,000 for the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE), the same as the budget request. This is $380,000 higher than the 1982 appropriation and the House allowance.

The Fund was established to improve the effectiveness of postsecondary education through the support of innovative projects. Many FIPSE projects have been successfully disseminated and replicated with local funding after Federal support has ended. With the increase in funds, the Committee encourages support of projects in computer technology and telecommunications. The amount included will support over 100 continuation awards and approximately 80 new projects.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES LOANS AND INSURANCE

1982 comparable appropriation	$11,096,000
1983 appropriation request	20,143,000
House allowance	20,143,000
Committee recommendation	20,143,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,143,000 for the Higher Education Facilities Loan and Insurance Fund. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $9,047,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $11,096,000. A permanent indefinite appropriation, now estimated at $134,000, will also be available for fiscal year 1983. In fiscal year 1983, the outstanding balance of direct loans under this program will be approximately $400,000,000.

No new loans have been made in this program since fiscal year 1981. The 1983 appropriation will be used to cover mandatory operating costs. The permanent indefinite appropriation of $134,000 is required for interest insufficiencies on participation certificates sold in 1967. The annual appropriation of $20,143,000 will be used to pay interest owed to the Treasury on the outstanding balance of direct loans. Other operating expenses of the program will be financed from loan repayments and other income. In fiscal year 1983, the outstanding balance of direct loans under this program will be approximately $400,000,00.

COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS

The Committee concurs with the House allowance and the budget request in recommending no annual appropriation for College Housing Loans. No funds were provided under the annual appropriation in fiscal 1982. The Committee concurs with House language, however, which will make available $40,000,000 for new loan commitments in fiscal year 1983 using loan payments and other income in this account. The President's budget has asked that no new loans be made. Loan repayments also will be used to retire the program's debt to the Government National Mortgage Association and to pay other mandatory operating expenses associated with prior year loans. In 1983, the outstanding loan volume in this program will be approximately $3,000,000,000.

A permanent indefinite appropriation, now estimated at $40,000,000 will be available in fiscal 1983 to pay interest insufficiencies on participation certificates sold in 1967 to provide capital for new loans.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

1982 comparable appropriation	$61,978,000
1983 appropriation request	62,392,000
House allowance	61,978,000
Committee recommendation	64,203,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $64,203,000 for Educational Research and Statistics including both the National Institute of Education and the National Center for Education Statistics. This is $1,811,000 more than the administration request and $2,225,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $61,978,000.

National Institute of Education

For the National Institute of Education, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $55,614,000, an amount which is $1,969,000 more than the Administration's request and $2,225,000 greater than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation.

The National Institute of Education (NIE) is the primarly vehicle within the Department of Education for research on the problems faced by our educational institutions, teachers and students. The Institute's three major programs focus on teaching and learning, the dissemination of research findings and improvement of prac-

tices, and educational policy and organization. NIE was created by Congress in 1972.

The Committee expects that the Institute's fiscal year 1983 activities will continue to build upon past work on such major issues as the characteristics of effective schools, and improving instruction in reading and writing, science, and mathematics. The Committee directs the Institute to continue support for the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and the Educational Resources Information Centers (ERIC).

The Committee also directs the Department to continue support for the work of eight regional education laboratories and nine national research centers at a fiscal 1983 level of not less than $28.2 million. These laboratories and centers were established by the Congress to engage in research and development to enhance the quality of American education.

Of the amount appropriated for the laboratories and centers, sufficient funds should be used to establish and maintain, through a competitive process, a new central midwestern regional educational laboratory. The competition should insure that the laboratory is chosen consistent with the intent of section 405(f) of the General Education Provisions Act and operated under terms and conditions of the Long-term Special Institutional Agreement.

The Department also should work with the laboratories and centers to develop a set of regulations for the fiscal year 1984 recompetition of these institutions, consistent with Section 405(f) of the General Education Provisions Act.

In forthcoming hearings, the Committee intends to explore the ability of the labs and centers to address the special educational needs of areas which may not be served by these 17 institutions due to geographic distances, such as may be the case with the Pacific Basin region.

National Center for Education Statistics

For the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), the Committee recommends $8,589,000 which is $158,000 less than the Administration's request but the same as the House allowance and the fiscal 1982 level. NCES collects and analyzes data and disseminates information on the condition of education. NCES also assists States in implementing standard statistical systems. NCES was established by Congress in 1974.

The Committee expects that the Center's fiscal year 1983 activities will continue to build upon past work including the core data collection activities for such publications as "The Condition of Education", the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), and the longitudinal study High School and Beyond.

EDUCATIONAL, RESEARCH, AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

1982 comparable appropriation	$960,000
1983 appropriation request	516,000
House allowance	516,000
Committee recommendation	516,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $516,000 for Educational, Research, and Training Activities Overseas. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $444,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $960,000. These funds will support the Grants to American Institutions program, which enables U.S. educational personnel to study and conduct educational research abroad in the Middle East and Indian sub-continent.

The Committee recommends that no appropriation be provided for the Research and Demonstration program which supports overseas research projects concerning rehabilitation of handicapped persons. Unobligated funds carried forward from fiscal year 1982 will remain available to support projects in Burma, Guinea, India, and Pakistan.

The activities supported under this account are funded solely from excess foreign currencies held by the U.S. Treasury which are determined to be in excess of other requirements. No U.S. dollars are expended.

LIBRARIES

1982 comparable appropriation	$80,080,000
1983 appropriation request	
House allowance	80,080,000
Committee recommendation	80,320,000

The Committee rejects the Administration's proposal to eliminate federal funding for the Libraries account and instead, includes $80,320,000 in the bill, $240,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal 1982 level. Federal library funds are used to assist the states in efforts to extend and improve their services. The Federal appropriation also supports resource sharing efforts among libraries, programs for personnel training and the improvement of services, aid to college libraries and support for research libraries.

The Federal contribution for libraries represents only a fraction of the operating budgets for libraries, but these funds are directed to programs which increase library access to individuals and groups with special needs.

The recommendation of the Committee is as follows:

Public Library Services

The Committee recommends $60,000,000 for aid to public libraries to strengthen and improve programs in states where services are inadequate. This level is the same as the House and the fiscal 1982 amount.

Efforts supported by this program make services more accessible to persons who, by reason of distance, residence, physical handicap or other disadvantageous situations, might not have the opportunity to benefit from the information and educational services of the public library. Among those targeted by the Federal program are the homebound, the institutionalized, the rural and urban disadvantaged, the physically handicapped and those with limited English speaking ability. Funds are distributed to the states on the basis of a formula grant and are administered by the officially designated State library agency. The Committee, in continuing this

limited Federal investment in public libraries, recognizes that inflation and eroding tax bases increasingly place burdens on library budgets. Millions of people still are without access to those services at a time when states and communities are unable to provide additional resources. The Committee wishes to emphasize that it views the public library as a key component in our nation's system of public education and in the commitment to life-long learning.

Interlibrary cooperation

The bill includes $11,520,000, the same as the fiscal 1982 and the House level for Interlibrary Cooperation. Projects funded under this formula grant program are aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the nation's library system through networking and other cooperative activities.

A 1978 evaluation study indicated that this program was a major factor behind the development of multi-type library cooperation and networking in 46 states.

College library resources

The Committee has included $1,920,000 for college library resources, the same as the House allowance and the fiscal 1982 level. At this level, the 2,600 eligible institutions would receive a grant of about $798 to purchase books, periodicals and other library material.

The Committee wishes to indicate, however, that future funding for this program may depend upon the establishment of a needs criteria so that only the most deserving institutions would receive an award sufficient to provide a meaningful supplement to the library materials budget. At present there is no established needs eligibility and 2,600 institutions receive the same amount regardless of their financial capacity or need.

Training and demonstrations

The Committee recommends $880,000 for the jointly authorized library career training and demonstrations program, the same as the House and fiscal 1982 levels. This discretionary grant program assists higher education and library organizations to train or retrain individuals for service in all types of library and information centers. The objectives are to increase career opportunities in these areas for minorities and disadvantaged individuals and to assist in the upgrading of skills for those in the field. In the past 10 years, over 60 percent of the awards have been made to members of minority groups. The program also awards grants and contracts to encourage research and demonstrations leading to improved library services, including the development of computer assisted institutional programs.

Research Libraries

The Committee recommends $6,000,000 for research libraries, an amount that is $240,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1982 level. The purpose of this program is to strengthen major research library collections, both private and public and to make these collections available to individual researchers, scholars and to other libraries. Program objectives include: the acquiring of

distinctive research materials, preserving of unique collections, new research projects, and the promotion of interinstitutional cooperative activities.

Since the beginning of the program in 1978, about half of the project funds have been used in the area of bibliographic control, making unique collections more accessible to scholars, and the other half has been divided equally between developing collections and preserving existing collections.

The Committee believes it is critical to maintain a small but significant Federal effort in the preservation and development of priceless collections which otherwise might be lost to society.

Special Institutions

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

1982 comparable appropriation	$5,000,000
1983 appropriation request	4,924,000
House allowance	5,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the American Printing House for the Blind. This is the same as the House allowance and the fiscal year 1982 level. The recommendation is $76,000 more than the budget request.

The American Printing House for the Blind, which is located in Louisville, Kentucky, provides materials to legally blind students, below the college level through an annual Federal appropriation. The materials are distributed to the schools and States through established per capita allotments based on the total number of blind students. The recommended level will provide a per capita allotment of $121.35 for 38,400 eligible blind students.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

1982 comparable appropriation	$26,300,000
1983 appropriation request	26,297,000
House allowance	26,300,000
Committee recommendation	26,300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $26,300,000 for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID). This is the same as the House allowance and the fiscal year 1982 level, but $3,000 more than the administration request.

The National Technical Institute for the Deaf is located on the campus of the Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT) in Rochester, N.Y. It was established by Congress, under Public Law 89-36 as a postsecondary institute for young adults, providing educational and technical training and has an impressive record with regard to job placement. In fiscal year 1983, the Institute expects an enrollment of approximately 1,000 students.

To serve the Nation's deaf population, NTID also trains professional manpower and conducts applied research in communications, economic, employment and social factors associated with deafness.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

1982 comparable appropriation	$52,000,000
1983 appropriation request	52,000,000
House allowance	52,000,000
Committee recommendation	52,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $52,000,000 for Gallaudet College. This is the same as the administration request, the House allowance and the fiscal year 1982 appropriation.

Within the appropriation for Gallaudet College, funds are provided for Gallaudet, the Model Secondary School for the Deaf and the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School.

Gallaudet College, located in Washington, D.C., is a private nonprofit educational institution providing college preparatory, undergraduate and continuing education programs for the deaf, and a graduate program in fields related to hearing impairment. In fiscal year 1983, the college expects an on-campus enrollment of approximately 1,700 degree students—undergraduates and graduates—and 2,400 nondegree students. In addition to the on-campus programs, the college offers a number of public service prgrams throughout the country.

The Committee recommends $33,910,000 for the college, an amount which is $1,600,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 level. This amount is the same as the budget request and the House allowance. The increase will be used for faculty and facilities operation and maintenance costs. These funds are also needed to meet the educational needs of an expanded enrollment of college-age students born during the rubella epidemic nearly two decades ago.

A total of $11,700,000 is included for the Model Secondary School for the Deaf which is the same as the Administration request and the House allowance. The Model Secondary School for the Deaf serves as a laboratory for educational experimentation and development, disseminates models of instruction for the deaf, and prepares deaf adolescents for postsecondary academic or vocational education. The Model Secondary School for the Deaf is funded entirely through annual Federal appropriations.

The bill also includes $6,390,000 for Kendall Demonstration Elementary School for the Deaf an amount equal to the Administration request and the House allowance. The Kendall school develops exemplary educational programs and on-site instruction for children from infancy through age fifteen and is funded entirely through annual Federal appropriations.

No funds are provided for construction for which $1,600,000 was appropriated in 1982. Some of Gallaudet's housing and office space needs have been met by the acquisition of the old Marjorie Webster College campus and buildings.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

1982 comparable appropriation	$145,200,000
1983 appropriation request	145,200,000
House allowance	145,200,000
Committee recommendation	145,200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $145,200,000 for Howard University. This is the same as the administration request, the House allowance and the fiscal year 1982 appropriation.

Howard University, located in the District of Columbia, has for the past 115 years offered higher education opportunities to all students, without regard to race, sex, creed, national origin, or religion. The university offers undergraduate and graduate degrees and consists of 17 schools and colleges. The University also administers the Howard University Hospital.

The Committee recommends $123,094,000 for the academic program. This is the same as the Administration request and the House allowance, and is $13,500,000 above the 1982 level. These funds will be used for built-in increases in faculty and staff salaries and benefits, as well as increases in the various academic departments.

For the Howard University Hospital, the Committee recommends $22,106,000 the same as the fiscal year 1982 level. The hospital provides both in-patient and out-patient care, as well as training in the health professions. Increases in operating costs will be financed by an increase in revenues from patient care receipts. These receipts are to be obtained from further improvements in collection procedures.

No new funds are provided for construction which received $13,500,000 in 1982. The construction projects funded in 1982 and prior years are non-recurring, and there are sufficient unobligated balances to continue them in 1983.

Office for Civil Rights

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1982 comparable appropriation	$45,038,000
1983 appropriation request	44,868,000
House allowance	44,868,000
Committee recommendation	44,868,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $44,868,000 for the Office for Civil Rights. This amount is the same amount as the budget request and the House allowance. The recommendation is a decrease of $170,000 from the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation.

The Office for Civil Rights enforces Federal prohibitions against discrimination in programs and activities funded by the Department of Education. The Office investigates complaints, initiates compliance reviews, monitors remedial plan agreements, provides technical assistance and conducts research in areas involving discrimination.

The Office for Civil Rights operates under the following legislative and court mandates: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act (racial and ethnic discrimination); Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (sex discrimination); Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (discrimination against the handicapped); Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (age discrimination); *Adams* vs. *Hufstedler* which requires that complaints be investigated within an established time frame; and *Lau* vs. *Nichols* which requires monitoring of compli-

ance plans that ensure equal education opportunity for children whose first language is not English.

The slight decrease is the net change after increases of approximately $1,600,000 for annualization of the 1983 costs of the 1982 pay raise, rate increases for rent, telecommunications and mail, and expanded technical assistance contracts offset by decreases of approximately $1,800,000 for reductions in employment, equipment, travel, and other items.

Departmental Management

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1982 comparable appropriation	$226,950,000
1983 appropriation request	222,000,000
House allowance	222,000,000
Committee recommendation	222,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $222,000,000 which is the same as the budget request and the House allowance. The recommendation is a decrease of $4,950,000 from the comparable 1982 appropriation.

Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses is a consolidated administrative account for the Department of Education which is the source of funds and positions for the administration of over 100 programs and 13 offices. This includes support for Advisory Committees and for Program and Management Evaluation. The funds in this account provide for personnel compensation, benefits, travel, rent, communications, utilities, printing, automated data processing, contracts, equipment, supplies, and other services.

Program Administration

Of the total appropriation, $217,900,000 is for the Program Administration activity which will support the salaries of 3,752 full-time equivalent positions and operating expenses for the administration of the Department's offices and programs. This amount is $4,950,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 funding level primarily due to the savings associated with the reduction of 501 full-time equivalent positions which will be achieved through attrition. Offsetting this major decrease are increases in the rates for rent, telephones and mail, and an increase in funding automated data processing for the Student Financial Aid Program

Advisory Committees

The Committee recommends $1,750,000 for the operating expenses of the Advisory Committees which is the same as the budget request and the comparable 1982 level. This amount will support continuation activities of eight advisory committees.

Program and Management Education

The Committee recommends $2,350,000 for Program and Management Evaluation, which is the same as the comparable fiscal 1982 funding level. This activity provides studies and evaluations to provide current information on the operations and effects of education programs.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

1982 comparable appropriation	$11,994,000
1983 appropriation request	12,840,000
House allowance	12,840,000
Committee recommendation	12,840,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $12,840,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $846,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation.

The Office of the Inspector General has authority to inquire into all program and administrative activities of the Department and the related activities of all parties performing under contracts, grants or other fiduciary agreements with the Department. These inquiries may be in the nature of audits, investigations, or such other reviews as may be necessary.

The recommended funding level will continue to fund the salaries and expenses of 304 full-time equivalent positions, the same number of positions as in 1982. The increase in the funding level will support primarily full-year cost in 1983 of the 1982 pay raise, rate increases for rent and communications, and $305,000 for the first full-year operating cost of an automated case tracking system.

The Committee has included a technical bill language amendment to bring the structure of the Inspector General appropriation account into conformance with the Department of Health and Human Services format.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

ACTION

DOMESTIC PROGRAMS

1982 comparable appropriation	$131,866,000
1983 appropriation request	117,721,000
House allowance	129,073,000
Committee recommendation	125,490,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $125,490,000 for ACTION domestic programs. This is $7,769,000 more than the administration request and $3,583,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $6,376,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $131,866,000.

The Committee has included language which prohibits ACTION from closing any state offices or reducing personnel in the state offices. The Committee understands that ACTION had planned a reduction in force of 89 positions together with closing or greatly reducing state offices. Under the language included, ACTION must maintain state offices at the current personnel level. The Committee urges ACTION to find savings in other areas including a review of its non-career personnel requirements.

VISTA

The Committee recommendation of $8,000,000 for Volunteers in Service to America is an increase of $7,769,000 over the budget request and $3,831,000 less than the House allowance. An $8,000,000 appropriation floor for VISTA was established by Public Law 97-35. This marks the second year of a 2 year phase-out of this program.

It is the intent of this Committee that VISTA volunteers in service be maintained at a level of not less than 1,800 volunteers throughout the entire 1983 fiscal year. The Committee has included this directive in order to give the authorizing committees an opportunity to act on reauthorization or sunset.

Service-learning programs

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,830,000 for service-learning programs. This is the budget request level and $73,000 over the House recommendation.

Older Americans volunteer programs

For ACTION's Older Americans Volunteer Programs the Committee recommends a total of $87,861,000, the same as the House level. The Committee bill includes $27,445,000 for the Retired Senior Volunteer program (RSVP), which is the same as the House allowance and the budget request, and $1,057,000 above the fiscal

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1982 level. This program provides part-time volunteer service opportunities for persons 60 years of age and over. Volunteer recruitment, development, and placement is provided through grants awarded to local sponsoring organizations. $26,511,000 will be used to continue 727 projects and 345,000 volunteers. Also, the Committee has provided $738,000 for training and technical assistance and $196,000 for program evaluation.

The bill includes $48,400,000 for the Foster Grandparent Program. This is the requested amount and $2,321,000 above last year's allowance. This program provides meaningful assistance for two groups—older Americans and disadvantaged youths. The program provides service opportunities for low-income persons over 60 who assist children with special needs in a variety of settings. $47,952,000 will be used to continue 233 existing projects and 18,100 volunteers. Also, the Committee has provided $238,000 for support and training and $210,000 for program evaluation.

For the Senior Companion program, the Committee provides $12,016,000, which is the same as the budget request and the House allowance and $154,000 below the 1982 appropriation. This program provides a vehicle for persons 60 years of age and over to assist elderly persons with physical, mental, or emotional impairments in a variety of private and institutional settings. $11,854,000 is for 77 existing projects and 4,200 volunteers. In addition, the Committee has provided $72,000 for training and technical assistance and $90,000 for program evaluation.

The Committee has provided $1,984,000 for Citizen Participation and Volunteer programs which is the same as the request level and $175,000 more than the House allowance and last year's appropriation. The Committee believes this increase necessary to maintain the programs which provide support and technical assistance for voluntary citizen participation activities.

The bill includes $25,815,000 for program support which is the budget request level, but $1,848,000 below last year's level. This activity provides for the management and direction of ACTION's programs.S6602

Corporation for Public Broadcasting

1982 comparable appropriation	$130,000,000
1983 appropriation request	85,000,000
House allowance	130,000,000
Committee recommendation	130,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $130,000,000 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. This is $45,000,000 more than the administration request, but the same as the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation.

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting is the primary vehicle for providing Federal financial assistance to the radio and television stations which currently compose the noncommercial broadcasting system.

The amount provided is the authorized level, and the Committee believes that the sum will enable public broadcasting to undertake long-range planning and production commitments.

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service

1982 comparable appropriation	$24,552,000
1983 appropriation request	20,190,000
House allowance	21,721,000
Committee recommendation	21,3210

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $21,321,000 for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. This is $1,131,000 more than the administration request and $400,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is $3,231,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $24,552,000.

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service provides skilled professional mediators to prevent and minimize work-stoppages. The service also offers technical assistance and training in the development of management-labor relations and practices.

The Committee has provided $488,000 to continue the arbitration program and $643,000 for the labor-management co-operative program, the same as the House allowance.

The Committee has approved 362 permanent positions, which is the number requested and 10 less than the number provided by the House, resulting in a reduction of $400,000 below the House allowance.

Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission

1982 comparable appropriation	$3,544,000
1983 appropriation request	3,686,000
House allowance	3,686,000
Committee recommendation	3,686,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,686,000 for the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $142,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $3,544,000.

The Commission adjudicates disputes between the Labor Department's Mine Safety and Health Administration and Employers or employees to whom MSHA has issued a citation charging a violation.

The Committee recommendation provides for 70 full-time positions, six less than last year.

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

1982 comparable appropriation	$674,000
1983 appropriation request	0
House allowance	674,000
Committee recommendation	674,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $674,000 for the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. This is $674,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $674,000.

This permanent, independent agency advises the President and Congress on national library needs, and acts as a coordinator of national, State, and local activities in meeting national library priorities.

National Commission on Student Financial Assistance

1982 comparable appropriation	$960,000
1983 appropriation request	840,000
House allowance	345,000
Committee recommendation	840,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $840,000 for the National Commission on Student Financial Assistance. This is the same as the administration request, as amended by the November 12, 1982 budget amendments, and $495,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $120,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $960,000.

The Commission, authorized by the Education Amendments of 1980 (Public Law 96-374), is charged with studying student aid issues and reporting to Congress. Nineteen studies are planned for 1983, and their results and the Commission's recommendations are due to the Congress and to the President no later than July 1, 1983.

The amount recommended by the Committee would provide sufficient funds for the Commission's reports and final recommendations and all close-out costs.

National Labor Relations Board

1982 comparable appropriation	$117,600,000
1983 appropriation request	133,000,000
House allowance	124,045,000
Committee recommendation	124,045,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $124,045,000 for the National Labor Relations Board. This is $8,955,000 less than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $6,445,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $117,600,000.

The Committee approves the request of 3,213 permanent positions for the Board, the same as last year. The $6,445,000 increase over fiscal year 1982 is for salary increases and a number of deferred items such as printing, training, and office furniture. The Committee did not approve a further increase of $8,955,000 which was requested in anticipation of an increase in cases coming before the Board. The increase of cases has not materialized.

The Board resolves representation disputes in industry and remedies and prevents unfair labor practices by both labor unions and employers.

National Mediation board

1982 comparable appropriation	$4,758,000
1983 appropriation request	3,618,000
House allowance	5,468,000
Committee recommendation	5,468,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,468,000 for the National Mediation Board. This is $1,850,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $710,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $4,758,000.

The Committee has approved sixty permanent positions, one less than last year. An increase of $333,000 over fiscal 1982 is for mandatory increases such as salaries, office space costs, and travel costs. Also, the Committee has approved an increase of $400,000 for activities authorized under the 1981 Reconciliation Act (Public Law 97-35) which includes fact finding panels and 5 emergency boards created under section 9A of the Railway Labor Act dealing with commuter carriers.

The Committee has not approved a decrease of $1,850,000 which was to be made up through user fees. The Committee does not believe an appropriations bill is the appropriate vehicle for such legislative changes and has, without prejudice, not included the necessary language.

Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission

1982 comparable appropriation	$7,092,000
1983 appropriation request	6,316,000
House allowance	6,316,000
Committee recommendation	6,316,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,316,000 for the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $776,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $7,092.00.

The Commission adjudicates disputes between the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and employers or employees to whom OSHA has issued citations.

The Committee has approved 121 permanent positions, a reduction of five from last year.

Railroad Retirement board

1982 comparable appropriation	$390,200,000
1983 appropriation request	350,000,000
House allowance	430,000,000
Committee recommendation	430,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $430,000,000 for the Railroad Retirement Board. This is $80,000,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $39,800,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $390,000,000.

The Committee recommendation will fully fund the Railroad Retirement "windfall" benefit for all of the more than 400,000 recipients.

This account was created in 1981 to fund dual benefits for railroad retirees eligible for Railroad Retirement and Social Security benefits.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION

1982 comparable appropriation	$47,032,000
1983 appropriation request	44,080,000
House allowance	46,361,000
Committee recommendation	46,361,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $46,361,000 for limitation on administration for the staff of the Railroad Retirement Board. This is $2,281,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $671,000 less than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $47,032,000.

This account is funded from the Railroad Retirement Trust Fund and represents a limitation on the amount of trust funds which may be used to pay the expenses of administering that fund. The amount recommended by the Committee will provide for the needed level of effort for administration of railroad retirement payments to 974,000 beneficiaries and will provide 1,104 permanent positions.

The Committee has approved House language which mandates a staffing level of 1,162 full-time equivalent positions and bill language mandating an apportionment to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Limitation Account.

MILWAUKEE RAILROAD RESTRUCTURING, ADMINISTRATION

1982 comparable appropriation	$240,000
1983 appropriation request	250,000
House allowance	250,000
Committee recommendation	250,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $250,000 for Milwaukee Railroad Restructuring Administration. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $10,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $240,000.

The recommended appropriation will fund administrative expenses incurred by the Railroad Retirement Board in carrying out its responsibilities under both the Milwaukee Railroad Restructuring Act and the Rock Island Railroad Transition and Employee Assistance Act. Appropriations for the amount payable for benefits under these two acts are transferred to the Board for disbursement. The Board's administrative expenses are incurred for the process of determining eligibility for and entitlement to benefits.

SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S HOME

1982 comparable appropriation	$24,421,000
1983 appropriation request	26,718,000
House allowance	26,718,000
Committee recommendation	26,718,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $26,718,000 for the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $2,297,000 more than the fiscal year 1982 comparable appropriation of $24,421,000.

The increase in the Home's appropriation over fiscal year 1982 is accounted for by increases in mandatory expenses such as salaries and material costs. The recommendation will provide 835 permanent positions.

The Committee is aware of certain badly needed repairs to the Home's physical plant. Of special concern, are several poorly operating elevators. The Committee urges the Home to correct these problems to the extent possible within available funds. If these prove to be insufficient, the Home should submit a supplemental budget request.

Compliance With Paragraph 7 Rule XVI, Standing Rules of the Senate

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that the Committee identify in its report each Committee amendment to the House bill "which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during the session." There are no items in the Committee bill requiring such identification pursuant to this requirement.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL—PREPARED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 308(a) OF PUBLIC LAW 93-344

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount in bill	Committee allocation	Amount in bill
I. Comparison of amounts in the bill with the Committee allocation to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 1983:				
Subcommittee on Labor-HHS-Education and related agencies	90,400	[1]87,261	101,400	[2]100,269
II. Projections of outlays associated with budget authority recommended in the bill:				
1983				[3]78,234
1984				11,413
1985				2,055
1986				372
1987 and future year				48
III. Financial assistance to State and local governments for 1983 in the bill		36,145		29,162

[1] Includes previously enacted items.
[2] Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.
[3] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF SENATOR MARK ANDREWS

National Institute on Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke

There have been exciting developments in the field of neurological and communicative disorders during the past 10 years. Prior to this the field of neurological disorders in particular was fraught with frustration and staggering unknowns. This was primarily due to the fact that the brain and nervous system were buried within a sheath of bone covering that defied use of the x-ray technology available at that time for diagnosis of the brain and nervous system disorders. Diagnosis, therefore, was imprecise and when surgical exploration was necessary, carried with it associated risks. Therefore, NINCDS funds were invested primarily in research to understand the basis for disorders as a foundation upon which to develop promising leads, information, and opportunities for clinical research. Funding was erratic as was support. Now in the past five years there has been an explosion in knowledge. An example of this lies in the area of stroke. In the late 60's and early 70's the characteristics of the several types of stroke had not been defined and it was extremely difficult to diagnose exactly what kind of a stroke had occurred. With the development of the CAT scanner, and now the PET scanner, we can now diagnose stroke type with some precision. Furthermore, work has begun on development of the best treatment for the particular stroke type. Similar progress has taken place in other areas of research concern.

However, funding of the NINCDS has not kept pace with this acceleration of technological and other research breakthroughs in the field. Since the government carries about 67 percent of the funding burden—closer to 95 percent of the burden for basic research—and since no private agency, whether nonprofit or for-profit, has the resources to conduct research beyond its particular disorder of concern, or its commercial interest, the field is hungry for the funds necessary to catch up with its most pressing needs.

A quantum jump in funding of sufficient magnitude would be a great boon to the field and produce concrete results far in excess of the usual expectation. This is a moderate amount of request for a field that has produced enzyme-replacement therapy as a preventive measure in the treatment of certain genetic disorders, such as Tay-Sachs disease; new medications in Parkinson's Disease therapy, and new devices to assist those who must master speech after the removal of a cancerous larynx, to name just a few.

In brain and central nervous system research lies the key to many problems in everything from immunology to genetic disorders, from aphasia to deafness. The brain is the conductor and the director of the multiplicity of organs and activities that must work together to produce a healthy functioning human being. If we can

but learn its mechanisms and map it, then it follows that we can produce the means necessary to alleviate a great deal of pain and suffering associated with the lives of many Americans who are disabled.

Similarly, the ears and mouth are the basic instruments of communication. Without hearing or with only partial hearing, it is very difficult to respond to the requests or statements of others. Without the capability to speak, and speak in a fashion that is understandable, it becomes extremely difficult to let others know what our requests are and what our responses to their requests mean.

And finally, without the ability to move and walk, we cannot interact satisfactorily with our fellow human beings and must face constant frustration in just carrying out the daily activities in which we must engage from our very first waking rituals in the morning to our last chores before retiring.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1982 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1982 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR							
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION							
Program Administration (late authorization):							
Federal funds	(101,209,000)	(81,068,000)	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer
Trust funds	(29,438,000)	(41,467,000)	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer
Employment and training assistance (late authorization) [1]:							
Block Grants	(1,542,538,000)	(1,800,000,000)	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer
(Deferral, nonadd)	(606,672,000)	.....	.....	.....	(−606,672,000)	.....	.....
Summer youth employment program	(676,106,000)	.....	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer
(Deferral, nonadd)	(39,548,000)	.....	.....	.....	(−39,548,000)	.....	.....
Dislocated workers	(25,000,000)	.....	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer
National programs	(178,600,000)	(200,000,000)	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer
(Deferral, nonadd)	(46,881,000)	.....	.....	.....	(−46,881,000)	.....	.....
Target jobs tax credit	(20,000,000)	.....	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer
Job Corps	(589,600,000)	(387,000,000)	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer
Total, employment and training assistance [1]	(3,031,844,000)	(2,387,000,000)	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer
COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS	277,100,000	.....	277,100,000	286,800,000	+9,700,000	+286,800,000	+9,700,000
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES							
Payments to ex-servicemen	125,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	205,000,000	+80,000,000	+185,000,000	+185,000,000
Trade adjustment assistance	75,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	65,000,000	−10,000,000	+55,000,000	+55,000,000
Unemployment assistance and payments under other Federal unemployment programs	106,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	−96,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
Total, FUBA	306,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	280,000,000	−26,000,000	+245,000,000	+245,000,000
GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES							
Unemployment insurance service:							
Federal funds	20,000,000	.....	.....	.....	−20,000,000	.....	.....
Trust funds	(1,027,379,000)	(1,114,924,000)	(1,114,924,000)	(1,114,924,000)	(+87,545,000)	.....	.....
Employment services:							
Federal funds	19,272,000	22,200,000	22,200,000	22,200,000	+2,928,000	.....	.....
Trust funds	(657,751,000)	(637,200,000)	(712,200,000)	(712,200,000)	(+54,449,000)	(+75,000,000)	.....
Subtotal, employment services	677,023,000	659,400,000	734,400,000	734,400,000	+57,377,000	+75,000,000	.....
Contingency fund	(566,544,000)	(571,076,000)	(551,776,000)	(627,176,000)	(+60,632,000)	(+56,100,000)	(+75,400,000)
Total, grants to States	2,290,946,000	2,345,400,000	2,401,100,000	2,476,500,000	+185,554,000	+131,100,000	+75,400,000
Federal funds	39,272,000	22,200,000	22,200,000	22,200,000	−17,072,000	.....	.....
Trust funds	(2,251,674,000)	(2,323,200,000)	(2,378,900,000)	(2,454,300,000)	(+202,626,000)	(+131,100,000)	(+75,400,000)

ADVANCES TO UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS	4,318,000,000	4,572,000,000	3,798,000,000	5,411,000,000	+1,093,000,000	+839,000,000	+1,613,000,000
Total, Employment & Training Administration	7,192,046,000	6,952,400,000	6,511,200,000	8,454,300,000	+1,262,254,000	+1,501,900,000	+1,943,100,000
Federal funds	4,940,372,000	4,629,200,000	4,132,300,000	6,000,000,000	+1,059,628,000	+1,370,800,000	+1,867,700,000
Trust funds	(2,251,674,000)	(2,323,200,000)	(2,378,900,000)	(2,454,300,000)	(+202,626,000)	(+131,100,000)	(+75,400,000)
LABOR-MANAGEMENT SERVICES ADMINISTRATION							
SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Labor-management relations policy and service	3,291,000	2,843,000	2,843,000	2,843,000	−448,000		
Labor-management standards enforcement	18,071,000	22,432,000	18,281,000	22,432,000	+4,361,000		+4,151,000
Veterans reemployment rights	2,523,000	2,609,000	2,609,000	2,609,000	+86,000		
Pension and welfare benefit programs	26,712,000	27,813,000	27,813,000	27,813,000	+1,101,000		
Executive direction, management and support	4,313,000	4,456,000	4,456,000	4,456,000	+143,000		
Total, LMSA	54,919,000	60,153,000	56,002,000	60,153,000	+5,243,000		+4,151,000
EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION							
SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Improving and protecting wages	64,978,000	69,436,000	69,436,000	69,436,000	+4,458,000		
Elimination of discrimination in employment	41,415,000	42,614,000	42,614,000	42,614,000	+1,199,000		
Workers' compensation	39,413,000	44,651,000	44,651,000	44,651,000	+5,238,000		
Trust funds	(360,000)	(347,000)	(347,000)	(347,000)	(−13,000)		
Program development and administration	12,103,000	12,595,000	12,595,000	12,595,000	+492,000		
Total, salaries and expenses	158,269,000	169,643,000	169,643,000	169,643,000	+11,374,000		
Federal funds	157,909,000	169,296,000	169,296,000	169,296,000	+11,387,000		
Trust funds	(360,000)	(347,000)	(347,000)	(347,000)	(−13,000)		
SPECIAL BENEFITS							
Federal Employees Comensation Act benefits	344,926,000	336,000,000	336,000,000	336,000,000	−8,926,000		
Longshore and harbor workers' benefits	3,966,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	−366,000		
Total, special benefits	348,892,000	339,600,000	339,600,000	339,600,000	−9,292,000		
BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND							
Benefit payments and interest on advances	734,149,000	639,255,000	639,255,000	639,255,000	−94,894,000		
Employment Standards Administration salaries and expenses	23,752,000	21,192,000	21,192,000	21,192,000	21,192,000	−2,560,000	
Departmental management, salaries and expenses	10,793,000	13,097,000	13,097,000	13,097,000	+2,304,000		
Total, Black Lung Disability Fund	768,694,000	673,544,000	673,544,000	673,544,000	−95,150,000		
Portion funded from advances account	(264,000,000)	(62,000,000)	(72,000,000)	(72,000,000)	(−192,000,000)	(+10,000,000)	
Treasury administrative costs (indefinite)	756,000	756,000	756,000	756,000		D	
Total, Employment Standards Administration	1,276,611,000	1,183,543,000	1,183,543,000	1,183,543,000	−93,068,000		
Federal funds	1,276,251,000	1,183,196,000	1,183,196,000	1,183,196,000	−93,055,000		
Trust funds	(360,000)	(347,000)	(347,000)	(347,000)	(−13,000)		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1982 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1982 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION							
SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Safety and health standards	6,802,000	6,841,000	6,841,000	6,841,000	+39,000		
Enforcement:							
Federal enforcement	76,005,000	76,004,000	76,004,000	76,004,000	−1,000		
State programs	47,238,000	51,481,000	51,481,000	51,481,000	+4,243,000		
Technical support	13,678,000	14,207,000	14,207,000	12,207,000	−1,471,000	−2,000,000	−2,000,000
Compliance assistance	36,812,000	42,693,000	42,693,000	42,693,000	+5,881,000		
Safety and health statistics	8,912,000	8,998,000	8,998,000	8,998,000	+86,000		
Executive direction and administration	6,018,000	6,032,000	6,032,000	6,032,000	+14,000		
Total, OSHA	195,465,000	206,256,000	206,256,000	204,256,000	+8,791,000	−2,000,000	−2,000,000
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION							
SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Enforcement:							
Coal	64,634,000	75,025,000	75,025,000	75,025,000	+10,391,000		
Metal/nonmetal	27,366,000	29,331,000	29,331,000	29,331,000	+1,965,000		
Standards development	1,045,000	1,126,000	1,126,000	1,126,000	+81,000		
Assessments	4,545,000	2,705,000	2,705,000	2,705,000	−1,840,000		
Technical support	23,237,000	18,932,000	18,932,000	18,932,000	−4,305,000		
Program administration	13,580,000	14,099,000	14,099,000	14,099,000	+519,000		
Educational policy and development	14,906,000	12,610,000	12,610,000	12,610,000	−2,296,000		
Total, Mine Safety and Health Administration	149,313,000	153,828,000	153,828,000	153,828,000	+4,515,000		
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS							
SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Labor force statistics	38,602,000	39,967,000	41,467,000	39,967,000	+1,365,000		−1,500,000
Prices and cost of living	41,913,000	44,117,000	44,117,000	44,117,000	+2,204,000		
Wages and industrial relations	13,705,000	14,819,000	15,819,000	14,819,000	+1,114,000		−1,000,000
Productivity and technology	3,630,000	4,036,000	4,036,000	4,036,000	+406,000		
Economic growth and employment projections	2,529,000	2,758,000	2,758,000	2,758,000	+229,000		
Executive direction and staff services	12,688,000	14,446,000	14,446,000	14,446,000	+1,758,000		
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics	113,067,000	120,143,000	122,643,000	120,143,000	+7,076,000		−2,500,000

DEPARTMENT MANAGEMENT							
SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Executive direction	10,136,000	10,643,000	10,643,000	10,643,000	+507,000		
Legal services	35,639,000	34,792,000	34,792,000	34,792,000	−847,000		
Trust funds	(221,000)	(217,000)	(217,000)	(217,000)	(−4,000)		
International labor affairs	3,292,000	3,346,000	3,346,000	3,346,000	+54,000		
Administration and management	23,186,000	25,011,000	25,011,000	25,011,000	+1,825,000		
Adjudication	8,274,000	9,920,000	9,920,000	9,920,000	+1,646,000		
Promotions employment of the handicapped	1,901,000	1,973,000	1,973,000	1,973,000	+72,000		
Women's Bureau	3,624,000	3,594,000	3,594,000	3,753,000	+129,000	+159,000	+159,000
Civil rights activities	2,563,000	2,426,000	2,426,000	2,426,000	−137,000		
Veterans Employment Service	1,267,000				−1,267,000		
Trust funds	(7,137,000)	(8,535,000)	(8,535,000)	(8,535,000)	(+1,398,000)		
Total, salaries and expenses	97,240,000	100,457,000	100,457,000	100,616,000	+3,376,000	+159,000	+159,000
Federal funds	89,882,000	91,705,000	91,705,000	91,864,000	+1,982,000	+159,000	+159,000
Trust funds	(7,358,000)	(8,752,000)	(8,752,000)	(8,752,000)	(+1,394,000)		
SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM	67,000	200,000	67,000	67,000		−133,000	
Total, departmental management	97,307,000	100,657,000	100,524,000	100,683,000	+3,376,00	+26,000	+159,000
Federal funds	89,949,000	91,905,000	91,772,000	91,931,000	+1,982,000	+26,000	+159,000
Trust funds	(7,358,000)	(8,752,000)	(8,752,000)	(8,752,000	(+1,394,000)		
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL							
SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Office of the Inspector General	32,755,000	38,133,000	38,133,000	38,133,000	+5,378,000		
Trust funds	(6,004,000)	(6,835,000)	(6,835,000)	(6,835,000)	(+831,000)		
Total, Labor Department (excluding late authorizations	9,117,478,000	8,821,948,000	8,378,964,000	10,321,874,000	+1,204,396,000	+1,499,926,000	+1,942,910,000
Federal funds	6,852,082,000	6,482,814,000	5,984,130,000	7,851,640,000	+999,558,000	+1,368,826,000	+1,867,510,000
Trust funds	(2,265,396,000)	(2,339,134,000)	(2,394,834,000)	(2,470,234,000)	(+204,838,000)	(+131,100,000)	(+75,400,000)
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES							
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE							
HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION							
HEALTH SERVICES							
Community health services:							
Primary Care:							
Expanded Block Grant		416,760,000				−416,760,000	
Community health centers (existing block) [2]	281,217,000		281,217,000	302,500,000	+21,283,000	+302,500,000	+21,283,000
Black lung services [2]	3,240,000		3,000,000	3,240,000		+3,240,000	+240,000
Migrant health [2]	38,208,000		38,000,000	38,208,000		+38,208,000	+208,000
Family planning [2]	124,176,000		124,000,000	124,176,000		+124,176,000	+176,000
Research and demonstration centers [3]	1,920,000				−1,920,000		
Subtotal, primary care	448,761,000	416,760,000	446,217,000	468,124,000	+19,363,000	+51,364,000	+21,907,000
Maternal and child health block grant [4 5]	373,750,000	350,000,000	373,000,000	373,000,000	−750,000	+23,000,000	
Program support	23,879,000	8,979,000	22,000,000	23,443,000	−436,000	+14,464,000	+1,443,000
Subtotal, community health services	846,390,000	775,739,000	841,217,000	864,567,000	+18,177,000	+88,828,000	+23,350,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1982 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1982 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Health professions education and services:							
National Health Service Corps:							
NHSC scholarships	36,358,000	11,042,000	11,042,000	11,042,000	−25,316,000		
NHSC field	95,078,000	103,438,000	93,000,000	93,782,000	−1,296,000	−9,656,000	+782,000
Subtotal, NHSC	131,436,000	114,480,000	104,042,000	104,824,000	−26,612,000	−9,656,000	+782,000
Health professions student assistance:							
Loans	5,640,000		2,000,000		−5,640,000		−2,000,000
Revolving fund (nonadd)	(34,680,000)	(29,000,000)	(44,000,000)	(42,800,000)	(+8,120,000)	(+13,800,000)	(−1,200,000)
Loan repayments	3,100,000			50,000	−3,050,000	+50,000	+50,000
Exceptional need scholarships	4,700,000		6,500,000	4,700,000		+4,700,000	−1,800,000
Nursing student assistance:							
Loans	6,720,000			1,720,000	−5,000,000	+1,720,000	+1,720,000
Revolving fund (nonadd)	(19,080,000)	(14,500,000)	(18,800,000)	(18,300,000)	(−280,000)	(+4,300,000)	
Loan repayments and cancellations	940,000			1,500,000	+560,000	+1,500,000	+1,500,000
Program support	17,411,000	16,764,000	16,764,000	17,411,000		+647,000	+647,000
Subtotal, health professions education and services	169,947,000	131,244,000	129,306,000	130,205,000	−39,742,000	−1,039,000	+899,000
Patient care and spec. health services:							
PHS hospitals and clinics	145,685,000				−145,685,000		
National Hansen's Disease Center (Carville)	15,947,000	17,876,000	17,876,000	17,876,000	+1,929,000		
Federal employee health	985,000	974,000	974,000	974,000	−11,000		
Payments to Hawaii	1,890,000	1,732,000	1,732,000	1,732,000	−158,000		
Subtotal	164,507,000	20,582,000	20,582,000	20,582,000	−143,925,000		
Buildings and facilities	4,700,000	3,292,000	3,292,000	3,292,000	−1,408,000		
Program management, HSA	11,368,000	6,875,000	8,600,000	9,200,000	−2,168,000	+2,325,000	+600,000
Total, health services	1,196,912,000	937,732,000	1,002,997,000	1,027,846,000	−169,066,000	+90,114,000	+24,849,000
Loan limitations:							
Health professions graduate student loans[6]	(200,000,000)	(80,000,000)	No limit	No limit	No limit	No limit	No limit
NHSC private practice loans		(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(+1,000,000)		
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL							
PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES							
Preventive health services block grant[7]	81,600,000	82,600,000	82,600,000	90,000,000	+8,400,000	+7,400,000	+7,400,000
Risk education and health education		1,349,000	1,349,000	1,349,000	+1,349,000		

Disease prevention program:							
Venereal diseases:							
Grants	35,419,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	+4,581,000		
Direct operations	7,335,000	5,645,000	7,399,000	7,335,000		+1,690,000	−64,000
Immunization:							
Grants (previously appropriated in continuing resolution)	(27,817,000)	(21,928,000)	(27,928,000)	(32,000,000)	(+4,183,000)	(+10,072,000)	(+4,072,000)
Direct operations (previously appropriated in continuing resolution)	(6,770,000)	(6,946,000)	(6,946,000)	(7,000,000)	(+230,000)	(+54,000)	(+54,000)
Fluoridation (Federal activities)	1,100,000		1,100,000	1,100,000		+1,100,000	
Control of chronic conditions:							
Chronic diseases	20,649,000	19,503,000	19,503,000	21,003,000	+354,000	+1,500,000	+1,500,000
Environmental hazards	4,131,000	3,746,000	4,279,000	3,746,000	−385,000		−533,000
Tuberculosis grants			5,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000	−3,000,000
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)			2,600,000				−2,600,000
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health:							
Research	53,486,000	48,436,000	48,436,000	48,436,000	−5,050,000		
Training	5,760,000		5,760,000	5,760,000		+5,760,000	
Program support	2,816,000	2,085,000	2,085,000	2,085,000	−731,000		
Subtotal, NIOSH	62,062,000	50,521,000	56,281,000	56,281,000	−5,781,000	+5,760,000	
Epidemiology services	34,328,000	34,757,000	34,757,000	34,757,000	+429,000		
Technology development and application	27,782,000	28,142,000	28,142,000	28,142,000	+360,000		
Buildings and facilities	1,440,000	2,050,000	2,050,000	2,050,000	+610,000		
Program management	2,516,000	2,605,000	1,105,000	2,605,000	+89,000		+1,500,000
Total, preventive health services	278,362,000	270,918,000	286,165,000	290,368,000	+12,006,000	+19,450,000	+4,203,000
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH							
National Cancer Institute	943,029,000	955,449,000	981,441,000	985,711,000	+42,682,000	+30,262,000	+4,270,000
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	559,637,000	577,143,000	620,947,000	624,542,000	+64,905,000	+47,399,000	+3,595,000
National Institute of Dental Research	71,983,000	74,462,000	80,304,000	77,416,000	+5,433,000	+2,954,000	−2,888,000
National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	368,191,000	379,422,000	408,508,000	415,856,000	+47,665,000	+36,434,000	+7,348,000
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	265,901,000	274,505,000	294,361,000	297,077,000	+31,176,000	+22,572,000	+2,716,000
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	235,895,000	246,043,000	276,367,000	270,795,000	+34,900,000	+24,752,000	−5,572,000
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	335,462,000	345,621,000	367,009,000	372,114,000	+36,652,000	+26,493,000	+5,105,000
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	226,309,000	233,575,000	251,561,000	255,749,000	+29,440,000	+22,174,000	+4,188,000
National Eye Institute	127,374,000	131,550,000	138,763,000	144,360,000	+16,986,000	+12,810,000	+5,597,000
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	154,258,000	157,448,000	162,695,000	166,040,000	+11,782,000	+8,592,000	+3,345,000
National Institute on Aging	81,903,000	84,556,000	96,104,000	91,887,000	+9,984,000	+7,331,000	−4,217,000
Research resources	184,177,000	191,024,000	277,642,000	199,967,000	+15,790,000	+8,943,000	−27,675,000
John E. Fogarty International Center	9,205,000	10,147,000	10,147,000	10,147,000	+942,000		
Subtotal	3,563,324,000	3,650,945,000	3,915,849,000	3,911,661,000	+348,337,000	+250,716,000	−4,188,000
National Library of Medicine	45,035,000	46,043,000	46,043,000	46,043,000	+1,008,000		
Office of the Director	23,618,000	24,283,000	24,683,000	24,683,000	+1,065,000	+400,000	
Buildings and facilities	9,898,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	+7,602,000		
Total, National Institutes of Health	3,641,875,000	3,748,771,000	4,004,075,000	3,999,887,000	+358,012,000	+251,116,000	−4,188,000
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION							
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH							
Alcohol, drug abuse and mental health block grant [a]	432,000,000	432,000,000	432,000,000	446,000,000	+14,000,000	+14,000,000	+14,000,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1982 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1982 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Mental health:							
Mental health services demonstrations, CSP	5,760,000		8,000,000		−5,760,000		−8,000,000
Research	141,153,000	149,962,000	152,300,000	152,300,000	+11,147,000	+2,338,000	
Research training	15,360,000	14,410,000	14,410,000	15,360,000		+950,000	+950,000
Clinical training	42,238,000		18,000,000	25,000,000	−17,238,000	+25,000,000	+7,000,000
Program support	29,667,000	31,411,000	31,411,000	31,411,000	+1,744,000		
Subtotal, mental health	234,178,000	195,783,000	224,121,000	224,071,000	−10,107,000	+28,228,000	−50,000
Drugs abuse:							
Research	41,026,000	46,356,000	47,374,000	47,374,000	+6,348,000	+1,018,000	
Research training	816,000	891,000	891,000	891,000	+75,000		
Clinical training	2,777,000				−2,777,000		
Program support	12,727,000	13,087,000	13,087,000	13,087,000	+360,000		
Subtotal, drug abuse	57,346,000	60,334,000	61,352,000	61,352,000	+4,006,000	+1,018,000	
Alcoholism:							
Research	23,413,000	32,911,000	33,484,000	33,484,000	+10,071,000	+573,000	
Research training	1,152,000	1,086,000	1,086,000	1,086,000	−66,000		
Clinical training	934,000				−934,000		
Program support	9,560,000	9,040,000	9,040,000	9,040,000	−520,000		
Subtotal, alcoholism	35,059,000	43,037,000	43,610,000	43,610,000	+8,551,000	+573,000	
Buildings and facilities	3,260,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	−3,160,000		
Program management, ADAMHA [9]	6,194,000	6,923,000	6,923,000	6,923,000	+729,000		
Total, alcohol, drug abuse and mental health	768,037,000	738,177,000	768,106,000	782,056,000	+14,019,000	+43,879,000	+13,950,000
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL	92,592,000	67,505,000	76,505,000	76,505,000	−16,087,000	+9,000,000	
Total, ADAMHA	860,629,000	805,682,000	844,611,000	858,561,000	−2,068,000	+52,879,000	+13,950,000
HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION							
HEALTH RESOURCES							
Health planning and resources development:							
Health planning (unauthorized, not considered)	(64,432,000)	(2,083,000)	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer
Health facilities financing, compliance and conversion:							
Health teaching facilities:							
Interest subsidies	4,128,000	2,800,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	−2,628,000	−1,300,000	
New facility grants	42,790,000		5,000,000	5,000,000	−37,790,000	+5,000,000	
Loan repayment			29,000,000	29,000,000	+29,000,000	+29,000,000	
Program support	5,175,000	5,813,000	5,568,000	5,000,000	−175,000	−813,000	−568,000

Health professions education:							
Institutional assistance:							
Financial distress	7,104,000	5,600,000	7,286,000	7,286,000	+182,000	+1,686,000	
Start-up/conversion	768,000		800,000	800,000	+32,000	+800,000	
Public health and health administration:							
Public health capitation	4,176,000		4,176,000	4,176,000		+4,176,000	
Public health traineeships	2,880,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	−380,000		
Special projects		2,500,000				−2,500,000	
Health administration grants	1,440,000		1,440,000	1,440,000		+1,440,000	
Health administration traineeships	480,000		480,000	480,000		+480,000	
Primary care:							
Family medicine/general dentistry residencies and training (previously appropriated in continued resolution)	(26,880,000)	(22,500,000)	(26,880,000)	(34,000,000)	(+7,120,000)	(+11,500,000)	(+7,120,000)
Family medicine departments	7,680,000	7,048,000	7,680,000	10,000,000	+2,320,000	+2,952,000	+2,320,000
General internal medicine and pediatrics	16,320,000	11,412,000	11,412,000	11,412,000	−4,908,000		
Special manpower initiatives:							
Physician assistants	4,800,000	4,405,000	4,800,000	4,800,000		+395,000	
Area health education centers	18,240,000	13,920,000	17,920,000	17,920,000	−320,000	+4,000,000	
Manpower supply and distribution analysis	2,962,000	3,424,000	2,962,000	2,962,000		−462,000	
Disadvantaged assistance	16,882,000	17,240,000	17,240,000	17,240,000	+358,000		
Preventive medicine residences		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000		
Special health professions initiative		4,405,000		4,000,000	+4,000,000	−405,000	+4,000,000
Nursing programs:							
Institutional assistance:							
Advanced nurse training	11,520,000	1,145,000	11,520,000	15,000,000	+3,480,000	+13,855,000	+3,480,000
Nurse practitioner	11,520,000	5,726,000	11,520,000	12,000,000	+480,000	+6,274,000	+480,000
Special projects	6,175,000	5,667,000	5,667,000	7,000,000	+825,000	+1,333,000	+1,333,000
Student assistance:							
Traineeships	9,600,000		9,600,000	9,600,000		+9,600,000	
Fellowships	960,000		960,000	960,000		+960,000	
Research grants (previously appropriated in continuing resolution)	(3,400,000)		(3,400,000)	(5,000,000)	(+1,600,000)	(+5,000,000)	(+1,600,000)
Subtotal nursing programs	39,775,000	12,538,000	39,267,000	44,560,000	+4,785,000	+32,022,000	+5,293,000
Health professions program support	12,614,000	9,023,000	13,381,000	13,381,000	+767,000	+4,358,000	
HRA program management	9,510,000	8,200,000	9,881,000	9,881,000	+371,000	+1,681,000	
Total, health resources	197,724,000	111,828,000	183,293,000	194,338,000	−3,386,000	+82,510,000	+11,045,000
Medical facilities guarantee and loan fund	22,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	+10,000,000		
Total, Health Resources Administration	219,724,000	143,828,000	215,293,000	226,338,000	+6,614,000	+82,510,000	+11,045,000
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH							
HEALTH SERVICES MANAGEMENT							
Research, statistics and technology:							
Health services research:							
Research	9,746,000	10,506,000	10,506,000	10,506,000	+760,000		
Program support	6,454,000	5,615,000	5,615,000	5,615,000	−839,000		
Subtotal	16,200,000	16,121,000	16,121,000	16,121,000	−79,000		
Health statistics:							
Program operations	34,820,000	37,254,000	37,254,000	37,254,000	+2,434,000		
Program support	3,368,000	3,040,000	3,040,000	3,040,000	−328,000		

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1982 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1982 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Subtotal	38,188,000	40,294,000	40,294,000	40,294,000	+2,106,000		
Health maintenance organizations:							
Management training and technical assistance	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000			
Program support	4,169,000	4,220,000	4,220,000	4,220,000	+51,000		
Subtotal, health maintenance organizations	4,649,000	4,700,000	4,700,000	4,700,000	+51,000		
Special health initiatives:							
Smoking and health	1,944,000	2,098,000	2,098,000	2,098,000	+154,000		
Health promotion	1,170,000	2,326,000	1,326,000	2,326,000	+1,156,000		+1,000,000
Physical fitness and sports	1,009,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	+91,000		
International health	555,000				−555,000		
Adolescent family life	11,037,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	11,037,000		−4,963,000	−4,963,000
Subtotal, special health initiatives	15,715,000	21,524,000	20,524,000	16,561,000	+846,000	−4,963,000	−3,963,000
Public Health Service management	18,678,000	17,037,000	17,037,000	17,037,000	−1,641,000		
PHS termination costs, salaries and expenses	10,317,000	9,887,000			−10,317,000	−9,887,000	
Total, salaries and expenses	103,747,000	109,563,000	98,676,000	94,713,000	−9,034,000	−14,850,000	−3,963,000
HMO LOAN AND LOAN GUARANTEE FUND:							
New capital contribution	17,500,000	2,500,000			−17,500,000	−2,500,000	
(Limitation on direct loans)	(75,500,000)	(24,500,000)	(24,500,000)	(24,500,000)	(−51,000,000)		
(Limitation on guaranteed loans) [10]	(75,500,000)				(−75,500,000)		
RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS:							
Retirement payments	49,146,000	59,943,000	59,943,000	59,943,000	+10,797,000		
Survivors benefits	3,105,000	1,862,000	1,862,000	1,862,000	−1,243,000		
Dependent's medical care	53,921,000	17,056,000	17,056,000	17,056,000	−36,865,000		
Contingency		6,572,000				−6,572,000	
Total, retirement pay and medical benefits	106,172,000	85,433,000	78,861,000	78,861,000	−27,311,000	−6,572,000	
Total, Public Health Service	6,424,921,000	6,104,427,000	6,530,678,000	6,576,574,000	+151,653,000	+472,147,000	+45,896,000
HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION							
GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID							
Grants to States: [11]	16,684,843,000	17,006,162,000	17,006,162,000	18,563,675,000	+1,878,832,000	+1,557,513,000	+1,557,513,000
Benefits [12]	855,000,000	889,000,000	889,000,000	1,089,075,000	+234,075,000	+200,075,000	+200,075,000
State and local administration [13]							
Subtotal, appropriations	17,539,843,000	17,895,162,000	17,895,162,000	19,652,750,000	+2,112,907,000	+1,757,588,000	+1,757,588,000

Appropriation available from subsequent year	4,745,585,000				−4,745,585,000		
Appropriation available in prior year	−4,093,355,000	−4,081,200,000	−4,081,000,000	−4,745,585,000	−652,230,000	−664,585,000	−664,585,000
Total adjusted appropriation including borrowing	18,192,073,000	13,814,162,000	13,814,162,000	14,907,165,000	−3,284,908,000	+1,093,003,000	+1,093,003,000
Fiscal year 1984 advance appropriation		4,470,000,000	4,470,000,000	5,105,600,000	+5,105,600,000	+635,600,000	+635,600,000
PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS							
Military service credits	207,000,000	207,000,000	207,000,000	207,000,000			
Supplemental medical insurance	13,323,000,000	14,480,000,000	14,480,000,000	14,669,000,000	+1,346,000,000	+189,000,000	+189,000,000
Hospital insurance for uninsured	808,000,000	889,000,000	889,000,000	867,000,000	+59,000,000	−22,000,000	−22,000,000
Total, payment to trust funds	14,338,000,000	15,576,000,000	15,576,000,000	15,743,000,000	+1,405,000,000	+167,000,000	+167,000,000
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT							
Professional standards review organizations:							
Hospital review[14] (non-add)	(47,908,000)	(20,000,000)		(47,908,000)		(+27,908,000)	(+47,908,000)
Nonhospital activities:							
Trust funds	(24,409,000)	(5,000,000)		(25,000,000)	(+591,000)	(+20,000,000)	(+25,000,000)
Total, PSRO program	(47,908,000)	(20,000,000)	DEFER	(47,908,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Research, demonstration, and evaluation:							
Federal funds	11,500,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	+8,500,000		
Trust funds	(18,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(−8,000,000)		
Subtotal, research and evaluation	29,500,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	+500,000		
Medicare contractors (trust funds)[15]	(711,000,000)	(704,000,000)	(755,000,000)	(755,000,000)	(+44,000,000)	(+51,000,000)	
Contingency fund (trust fund)				(20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)
State certification:							
General program support, Federal funds	535,000	535,000	535,000	535,000			
Medicare certification, trust funds	(13,591,000)	(18,700,000)	(32,300,000)	(32,300,000)	(+18,709,000)	(+13,600,000)	
Subtotal, State certification[16]	14,126,000	19,235,000	32,835,000	32,835,000	+18,709,000	+13,600,000	
End stage renal disease (ESRD) networks (trust funds)	(4,546,000)	(4,546,000)	(4,546,000)	(4,546,000)			
Federal administration:							
Federal funds	69,742,000	68,870,000	72,370,000	72,370,000	+2,628,000	+3,500,000	
Trust funds	(115,287,000)	(113,325,000)	(122,825,000)	(122,825,000)	(+7,538,000)	(+9,500,000)	
Subtotal, Federal administration	185,029,000	182,195,000	195,195,000	195,195,000	+10,166,000	+13,000,000	
Total, program management:							
Federal funds	81,777,000	89,405,000	92,905,000	92,905,000	+11,128,000	+3,500,000	
Trust funds	(886,833,000)	(855,571,000)	(924,671,000)	(969,671,000)	(+82,838,000)	(+114,100,000)	(+45,000,000)
Total, Health Care Financing Administration:							
Federal funds:							
Current year	32,611,850,000	29,479,567,000	29,483,067,000	30,743,070,000	−1,868,780,000	+1,263,503,000	+1,260,003,000
1984 advance		4,470,000,000	4,470,000,000	5,105,600,000	+5,105,600,000	+635,600,000	+635,600,000
Trust funds	(886,833,000)	(855,571,000)	(924,671,000)	(969,671,000)	(+82,838,000)	(+114,100,000)	(+45,000,000)
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION							
Payments to social security trust funds	844,698,000	855,213,000	855,213,000	855,213,000	+10,515,000		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1982 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1982 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS							
Benefit payments	1,090,865,000	1,095,000,000	1,095,000,000	1,082,000,000	−8,855,000	−13,000,000	−13,000,000
Administration	7,900,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	11,000,000	+3,100,000	+4,000,000	+4,000,000
Total, black lung	1,098,765,000	1,102,000,000	1,102,000,000	1,093,000,000	−5,765,000	−9,000,000	−9,000,000
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME							
Federal benefit payments [17]	6,943,529,000	8,013,000	7,665,387,000	7,637,254,000	+693,725,000	−375,879,000	−28,133,000
Hold harmless payments [18]	21,600,000	15,300,000	15,300,000	15,300,000	−6,300,000		
Beneficiary services	3,116,000	4,616,000	4,616,000	4,616,000	+1,500,000		
Federal fiscal liability	15,600,000	20,737,000	20,737,000	20,737,000	+5,137,000		
Administration	788,543,000	865,709,000	865,709,000	865,709,000	+77,166,000		
Total, supplemental security income	7,772,388,000	8,919,495,000	8,571,749,000	8,543,616,000	+771,228,000	−375,879,000	−28,133,000
Appropriation available from subsequent year	28,133,000				−28,133,000		
Appropriation available in prior year	−2,952,000	−28,133,000	−28,133,000	−28,133,000	−25,181,000		
Total adjusted appropriation including borrowing	7,797,569,000	8,891,362,000	8,543,616,000	8,515,483,000	+717,914,000	−375,879,000	−28,133,000
ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS [19]							
AFDC benefit payments [20]	6,186,000,000	6,125,659,000	6,125,659,000	7,291,231,000	+1,105,231,000	+1,165,572,000	+1,165,572,000
State and local administrations [19 21]	824,194,000	766,000,000	766,000,000	951,000,000	+126,806,000	+185,000,000	+185,000,000
Administration and training, territories	6,406,000	6,716,000	6,716,000	6,716,000	+310,000		
Adult categories	13,350,000	13,350,000	13,350,000	13,350,000			
Emergency assistance [22]	55,181,000			49,000,000	−6,181,000	+49,000,000	+49,000,000
Repatriation	1,653,000	1,801,000	1,801,000	1,801,000	+148,000		
Research and evaluation	1,470,000	2,950,000	2,950,000	2,950,000	+1,480,000		
Federal administration	27,600,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	+4,400,000		
Less fiscal year 1983 funds advanced in fiscal year 1982		−1,663,841,000	−1,663,841,000	−1,663,841,000	−1,663,841,000		
Total, assistance payments, appropriation	7,115,854,000	5,284,635,000	5,284,635,000	6,684,207,000	−431,647,000	+1,399,572,000	+1,399,572,000
Appropriation available from subsequent year	708,659,000				−708,659,000		
Appropriation available in prior year	−1,938,059,000	−728,659,000	−728,659,000	−708,659,000	−1,229,400,000	+20,000,000	+20,000,000
Advance appropriation 1st quarter fiscal year 1984		1,327,203,000	1,327,203,000	1,718,000,000	+1,718,000,000	+390,797,000	+390,797,000
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT							
Program level [23]	510,457,000	408,377,000	408,377,000	471,000,000	−39,457,000	+62,623,000	+62,623,000
Less fiscal year 1983 funds advanced in fiscal year 1982		−123,500,000	−123,500,000	−123,500,000	−123,500,000		

Current appropriation, child support enforcement	510,457,000	284,877,000	284,877,000	347,500,000	−162,957,000	+62,623,000	+62,623,000
Appropriation available from prior year	−101,624,000				+101,624,000		
Advance appropriation, fiscal year 1984		112,500,000	112,500,000	118,000,000	+118,000,000	+5,500,000	+5,500,000
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE							
Energy assistance block grant	1,872,000,000	1,297,800,000	1,847,800,000	1,847,800,000	−24,200,000	+550,000,000	
Federal administration	3,000,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	−800,000		
Subtotal, energy assistnce	1,875,000,000	1,300,000,000	1,850,000,000	1,850,000,000	−25,000,000	+550,000,000	
OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT							
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE (LATE AUTHORIZATION)	(670,670,000)	(532,152,000)	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer
LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (TRUST FUNDS)	(3,131,000,000)	(3,408,451,000)	(3,408,451,000)	(3,408,451,000)	(+277,451,000)		
Total, Social Security Administration:							
Federal funds:							
Current year	17,911,319,000	16,989,428,000	17,191,682,000	18,636,744,000	+725,425,000	+1,647,316,000	+1,445,062,000
Fiscal year 1984 advance		1,439,703,000	1,439,703,000	1,836,000,000	+1,836,000,000	+396,297,000	+396,297,000
Trust funds	(3,131,000,000)	(3,408,451,000)	(3,408,451,000)	(3,408,451,000)	(+277,451,000)		
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES							
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX)[24]	2,400,000,000	1,974,126,000	1,974,126,000	2,450,000,000	+50,000,000	+475,874,000	+475,874,000
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES							
Programs for children, youth, and families:							
Head Start	911,700,000	912,000,000	912,000,000	912,000,000	+300,000		
Child abuse:							
State grants	6,720,000	4,620,000	6,720,000	6,720,000		+2,100,000	
Discretionary activities	9,479,000		9,479,000	9,479,000		+9,479,000	
Runaway youth (previously appropriated in continuing resolution)	(10,514,000)	(6,600,000)	(10,514,000)	(18,000,000)	(+7,486,000)	(+11,400,000)	(+7,486,000)
Subtotal, calendar year and families	927,899,000	916,620,000	928,199,000	928,199,000	+300,000	+11,579,000	
Programs for the aging:							
State agency activities	21,673,000	19,928,000	21,673,000	21,673,000		+1,745,000	
Social services and centers	240,869,000	216,199,000	240,869,000	240,869,000		+24,670,000	
Grants to Indians	5,735,000	5,252,000	5,735,000	5,735,000		+483,000	
Nutrition:							
Congregate meals	286,749,000	258,133,000	319,074,000	319,074,000	+32,325,000	+60,941,000	
Home-delivered meals	57,350,000	48,142,000	62,025,000	62,025,000	+4,675,000	+13,883,000	
Research, training, and special projects	22,175,000	20,307,000	22,175,000	22,175,000		+1,868,000	
Federal Council on Aging	191,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	−16,000		
National clearinghouse	1,721,000				−1,721,000		
Subtotal	636,463,000	568,136,000	671,726,000	671,726,000	+35,263,000	+103,590,000	
Developmental disabilities program:							
Basic grants and advocacy	49,133,000	31,977,000	49,133,000	51,180,000	+2,047,000	+19,203,000	+2,047,000
Special projects	2,350,000		2,350,000	2,500,000	+150,000	+2,500,000	+150,000
University affiliated facilities	7,200,000		7,200,000	7,500,000	+300,000	+7,500,000	+300,000
Subtotal, developmental disabilities	58,683,000	31,977,000	58,683,000	61,180,000	+2,497,000	+29,203,000	+2,497,000
Native American programs	28,000,000	23,282,000	28,000,000	28,000,000		+4,718,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1982 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1982 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Program direction	65,660,000	65,089,000	65,089,000	65,089,000	−571,000		
Total, special populations	1,716,705,000	1,605,104,000	1,751,697,000	1,754,194,000	+37,489,000	+149,090,000	+2,497,000
CHILD WELFARE SERVICES							
Entitlement activities:							
Foster care	300,000,000		233,251,000	395,000,000	+95,000,000	+395,000,000	+161,749,000
Adoption assistance	5,000,000		5,000,000	5,000,000		+5,000,000	
Consolidated programs (requires legislation)[25]		250,000,000				−250,000,000	
Discretionary activities:							
Child welfare assistance	156,326,000		156,326,000	156,326,000		+156,326,000	
Adoption opportunities	1,912,000		1,912,000	1,912,000		+1,912,000	
Child welfare training	3,823,000		3,823,000	3,823,000		+3,823,000	
Child welfare research	10,608,000		10,608,000	10,608,000		+10,608,000	
Consolidated program (requires legislation)[25 26]		160,920,000				−160,920,000	
Total, child welfare block grant	477,669,000	410,920,000	410,920,000	572,669,000	+95,000,000	+161,749,000	+161,749,000
WORK INCENTIVES							
Grants to States	266,760,000		266,760,000	246,760,000	−20,000,00	+246,760,000	−20,000,000
Program direction and evaluation	14,000,000		14,000,000	14,000,000		+14,000,000	
Total, Work incentives	280,760,000		280,760,000	260,760,000	−20,000,000	+260,760,000	−20,000,000
COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT							
Grants to States	348,000,000	100,000,000	348,000,000	348,000,000		+248,000,000	
CSA close out	18,075,000	6,200,000	6,200,000	6,200,000	−11,875,000		
Program support		6,300,000	6,300,000	6,300,000	+6,300,000		
Subtotal, program level	366,075,000	112,500,000	360,500,000	360,500,000	−5,575,000	+248,000,000	
Less, transfer from rural development loan fund		−9,000,000				+9,000,000	
Total, community services appropriation	366,075,000	103,500,000	360,500,000	360,500,000	−5,575,000	+257,000,000	
Total, Assistant Secretary for Human Development	5,241,209,000	4,093,650,000	4,778,003,000	5,398,123,000	+156,914,000	+1,304,473,000	+620,120,000
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT							
General departmental management:							
Federal funds	146,709,000	158,143,000	158,143,000	158,143,000	+11,434,000		

Trust funds	(7,680,000)	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)	(+320,000)		
Total, departmental management	154,389,000	166,143,000	166,143,000	166,143,000	+11,754,000		
Office of the Inspector General:							
Federal activities:							
Federal funds	40,825,000	44,921,000	44,921,000	44,921,000	+4,096,000		
Trust funds	(5,760,000)	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	(+240,000)		
State medicaid fraud units	29,158,000	36,346,000	36,346,000	36,346,000	+7,188,000		
Total, Inspector General:							
Federal funds	69,983,000	81,267,000	81,267,000	81,267,000	+11,284,000		
Trust funds	(5,760,000)	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	(+240,000)		
Appropriation available from subsequent year	10,000,000				10,000,000		
Appropriation available in prior year	−11,625,000	−10,000,000	−10,000,000	−10,000,000	+1,625,000		
Total adjusted appropriation including borrowing	68,358,000	71,267,000	71,267,000	71,267,000	+2,909,000		
Fiscal year 1984 advance appropriation		10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	+10,000,000		
Office for Civil Rights:							
Federal funds	17,460,000	19,163,000	19,163,000	19,163,000	+1,703,000		
Trust funds	(2,256,000)	(2,350,000)	(2,350,000)	(2,350,000)	(+94,000)		
Total, civil rights	19,716,000	21,513,000	21,513,000	21,513,000	+1,797,000		
Policy research	13,440,000	14,718,000	13,440,000	14,718,000	+1,278,000		+1,278,000
Total, departmental management:							
Federal funds	245,967,000	273,291,000	272,013,000	273,291,000	+27,324,000		+1,278,000
Trust funds	(15,696,000)	(16,350,000)	(16,350,000)	(16,350,000)	(+654,000)		
Total, Department of Health and Human Services, Federal funds:							
Current year [27]	62,435,266,000	56,930,363,000	58,245,443,000	61,617,802,000	−817,464,000	+4,687,439,000	+3,372,359,000
1984 advance		5,919,703,000	5,919,703,000	6,951,600,000	+6,951,600,000	+1,031,897,000	+1,031,897,000
Trust funds	(4,033,529,000)	(4,280,372,000)	(4,349,472,000)	(4,394,472,000)	(+360,943,000)	(+114,100,000)	(+45,000,000)
TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION							
COMPENSATORY EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED							
Grants for the disadvantaged (title I):							
Grants to local educational agencies	2,562,754,000	1,726,256,000	2,562,754,000	2,727,360,000	+164,606,000	+1,001,104,000	+164,606,000
State agency programs:							
Migrants	255,744,000	167,012,000	255,744,000	255,744,000		+88,732,000	
Handicapped [28]	146,520,000		146,520,000	146,520,000		+146,520,000	
Neglected and delinquent	32,616,000	21,886,000	32,616,000	32,616,000		+10,730,000	
Stae administration	30,575,000	22,100,000	30,575,000	33,014,000	+2,439,000	+10,914,000	+2,439,000
Evaluation and studies	5,760,000	4,746,000	5,760,000	4,746,000	−1,014,000		−1,014,000
Total, title I	3,033,969,000	1,942,000,000	3,033,969,000	3,200,000,000	+166,031,000	+1,258,000,000	+166,031,000
Migrant education:							
High school equivalency program	5,851,000		5,851,000	6,300,000	+449,000	+6,300,000	+449,000
College assistance migrant program	1,160,000		1,160,000	1,200,000	+40,000	+1,200,000	+40,000
Total, compensatory education programs	3,040,980,000	1,942,000,000	3,040,980,000	3,207,500,000	+166,520,000	+1,265,500,000	+166,520,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1982 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1982 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
SPECIAL PROGRAMS							
Block grant:							
State activities	455,616,000	406,080,000	454,810,000	446,500,000	−9,116,000	+40,420,000	−8,310,000
Secretary's discretionary fund:							
Inexpensive book distribution (including RIF)	5,850,000	5,372,000	5,850,000	5,850,000		+478,000	
Arts in education	2,025,000	1,860,000	2,025,000	2,025,000		+165,000	
Alcohol and drug abuse education	2,850,000	2,617,000	2,850,000	2,850,000		+233,000	
National diffusion network	10,000,000		10,700,000		−10,000,000		−10,700,000
Law related education	960,000		1,000,000		−960,000		−1,000,000
Discretionary projects	6,539,000	16,071,000	6,605,000	17,775,000	+11,236,000	+1,704,000	+11,170,000
Evaluation		1,000,000				−1,000,000	
Subtotal, Secretary's discretionary fund	28,224,000	26,920,000	29,030,000	28,500,000	+276,000	+1,580,000	−530,000
Subtotal, block grant	483,840,000	433,000,000	483,840,000	475,000,000	−8,840,000	+42,000,000	−8,840,000
Training and advisory services (civil rights IVA)	24,000,000		24,000,000	24,000,000		+24,000,000	
Follow Through	19,440,000		19,440,000	19,440,000		+19,440,000	
Territorial teacher training assistance	960,000		960,000	960,000		+960,000	
General assistance for the Virgin Islands	1,920,000		1,920,000	1,920,000		+1,920,000	
Ellender fellowships [29]	960,000		3,000,000	3,000,000	+2,040,000	+3,000,000	
Women's educational equity	5,760,000		5,760,000	5,760,000		+5,760,000	
Total, special programs	536,880,000	433,000,000	538,920,000	530,080,000	−6,800,000	+97,080,000	−8,840,000
BILINGUAL EDUCATION							
Grants to school districts	79,222,000	60,524,000	83,622,000	84,126,000	+4,904,000	+23,602,000	+504,000
Trained grants	28,836,000	25,500,000	28,836,000	31,288,000	+2,452,000	+5,788,000	+2,452,000
Support services	18,957,000	8,510,000	14,557,000	18,957,000		+10,447,000	+4,400,000
Bilingual desegregation grants	7,356,000		7,356,000		−7,356,000		−7,356,000
Bilingual vocational training	3,686,000		3,686,000	3,686,000		+3,686,000	
Total	138,057,000	94,534,000	138,057,000	138,057,000		+43,523,000	
SCHOOL ASSISTANCE IN FEDERALLY AFFECTED AREAS							
Maintenance and operations:							
Payments for "a" children	345,000,000	275,080,000	362,400,000	384,000,000	+39,000,000	+108,920,000	+21,600,000
Payments for "b" children	72,600,000		72,600,000	51,000,000	−21,600,000	+51,000,000	−21,600,000
Special provisions (section 2)	9,600,000	8,800,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	+400,000	+1,200,000	

Disaster assistance	9,800,000		10,000,000	10,000,000	+200,000	+10,000,000	
Subtotal	437,000,000	283,880,000	455,000,000	455,000,000	+18,000,000	+171,120,000	
Construction	19,200,000	3,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	+800,000	+17,000,000	
Total	456,200,000	286,880,000	475,000,000	475,000,000	+18,800,000	+188,120,000	
EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED [30]							
Education for the handicapped:							
Special education block grant [31]		771,685,000				−771,685,000	
Special purpose funds [31]		73,983,000				−73,983,000	
State assistance:							
State grant program	931,008,000		962,428,000	970,000,000	+38,992,000	+970,000,000	+7,572,000
Preschool incentive grants	24,000,000		24,000,000	25,000,000	+1,000,000	+25,000,000	+1,000,000
Deaf-blind centers	15,360,000		15,360,000	15,360,000		+15,360,000	
Special population programs:							
Severely handicapped projects	2,880,000		2,880,000	2,880,000		+2,880,000	
Early childhood education	16,800,000		16,800,000	16,800,000		+16,800,000	
Regional, vocational, adult, and postsecondary programs	2,832,000		2,832,000	2,832,000		+2,832,000	
Innovation and development	10,800,000		12,000,000	12,000,000	+1,200,000	+12,000,000	
Media and resource services:							
Media services and captioned films	11,520,000		14,000,000	12,000,000	+480,000	+12,000,000	−2,000,000
Regional resource centers	2,880,000		2,880,000	2,880,000		+2,880,000	
Recruitment and information	720,000		720,000	720,000		+720,000	
Special education personnel development	49,300,000		49,300,000	49,300,000		+49,300,000	
Special studies	480,000		480,000	480,000		+480,000	
Total [30]	1,068,580,000	845,668,000	1,103,680,000	1,110,252,000	+41,672,000	+264,584,000	+6,572,000
REHABILITATION SERVICES AND HANDICAPPED RESEARCH							
Rehabilitation services:							
Basic State grants	863,040,000	579,536,000	943,900,000	943,900,000	+80,860,000	+364,364,000	
Special purpose funds		43,780,000				−43,780,000	
Service projects	23,894,000		26,094,000	26,094,000	+2,200,000	+26,094,000	
Independent living	17,280,000		17,280,000	17,280,000		+17,280,000	
Training	19,200,000		19,200,000	19,200,000		+19,200,000	
Subtotal	923,414,000	623,316,000	1,006,474,000	1,006,474,000	+83,060,000	+383,158,000	
National Institute for Handicapped Research	28,560,000	26,491,000	28,560,000	30,060,000	+1,500,000	+3,569,000	+1,500,000
National Council on the Handicapped	197,000	193,000	193,000	193,000	−8,000		
Total [32]	952,171,000	650,000,000	1,035,227,000	1,036,727,000	+84,556,000	+386,727,000	+1,500,000
VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION							
Consolidated (block) grant [33]		500,000,000				−500,000,000	
Vocational education:							
State grants and innovative programs:							
Basic grants	497,280,000		558,155,000	558,155,000	+60,875,000	+558,155,000	
Program improvement and supportive services	89,590,000		109,590,000	89,590,000		+89,590,000	−20,000,000
Programs of national significance	8,178,000		8,178,000	7,178,000	−1,000,000	+7,178,000	−1,000,000
Special programs for the disadvantaged	14,356,000		14,356,000	14,356,000		+14,356,000	
Consumer and homemaking education	29,133,000		34,133,000	29,133,000		+29,133,000	−5,000,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1982 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1982 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
State advisory councils	6,500,000		6,500,000	6,500,000		+6,500,000	
State planning	3,588,000		3,588,000	3,588,000		+3,588,000	
Subtotal, vocational education	648,625,000	500,000,000	734,500,000	708,500,000	+59,875,000	+208,500,000	−26,000,000
Adult education	86,400,000		95,000,000	95,000,000	+8,600,000	+95,000,000	
Total [34]	735,025,000	500,000,000	829,500,000	803,500,000	+68,475,000	+303,500,000	−26,000,000
STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE							
Pell grants:							
Program funds	2,419,040,000	1,400,000,000	2,419,040,000	2,419,040,000		+1,019,040,000	
Campus based programs:							
Supplemental opportunity grants	355,400,000		355,400,000	355,400,000		+355,400,000	
Work study	528,000,000	397,500,000	528,000,000	550,000,000	+22,000,000	+152,500,000	+22,000,000
Direct loans:							
Capital	178,560,000		178,560,000	178,560,000		+178,560,000	
Cancellations	14,800,000	2,500,000	14,800,000	14,800,000		+12,300,000	
Subtotal, Direct loans	193,360,000	2,500,000	193,360,000	193,360,000		+190,860,000	
State student incentive grants	73,680,000		73,680,000	50,000,000	−23,680,000	+50,000,000	−23,680,000
Total	3,569,480,000	1,800,000,000	3,569,480,000	3,567,800,000	−1,680,000	+1,767,800,000	−1,680,000
GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS							
Guaranteed student loan program:							
Insurance costs (net)		74,300,000				−74,300,000	
Reinsurance costss (net)		295,300,000				−295,300,000	
Interest subsidies (net)		2,008,231,000				−2,008,231,000	
Other subsidies		106,800,000				−106,800,000	
Undistributed	3,073,864,000		2,484,631,000	3,100,500,000	+26,654,000	+3,100,500,000	+615,869,000
Total [35]	3,073,846,000	2,484,631,000	2,484,631,000	3,100,500,000	+26,654,000	+615,869,000	+615,869,000
HIGHER AND CONTINUING EDUCATION							
Student services:							
Special programs for the disadvantaged	150,240,000	82,251,000	159,240,000	150,240,000		+67,989,000	−9,000,000
Veterans cost of instruction	4,800,000		4,800,000		−4,800,000		−4,800,000
Program development:							
Strengthening developing institutions	134,416,000	129,600,000	129,600,000	129,600,000	−4,816,000		
Minority institutions science improvement	4,800,000	3,287,000	4,800,000	4,800,000		+1,513,000	

Cooperative education	14,400,000		14,400,000	14,400,000		+14,400,000	
International education and foreign language studies:							
Domestic programs	19,200,000	8,767,000	20,000,000	21,000,000	+1,800,000	+12,233,000	+1,000,000
Overseas programs	4,800,000	1,547,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	+200,000	+3,453,000	
Graduate support:							
Graduate/professional educational opportunities	8,640,000		10,000,000	10,000,000	+1,360,000	+10,000,000	
Public service grants and fellowships	1,920,000		1,920,000	1,000,000	−920,000	+1,000,000	−920,000
Construction:							
Interest subsidy grants	25,500,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	−500,000		
Special endowments:							
General Chappie James Memorial, Tuskegee (previously appropriated in continuing resolution)		(9,000,000)	(9,000,000)	(9,000,000)	(+9,000,000)		
Unspecified			3,000,000				−3,000,000
Taft Institute			750,000	750,000	+750,000	750,000	
Law related education:							
Legal training for disadvantaged	960,000		1,000,000	1,000,000	+40,000	+1,000,000	
Law school clinical experience	960,000		960,000	250,000	−710,000	+250,000	−710,000
Fund for the improvement of postsecondary education	11,520,000	11,900,000	11,520,000	11,900,000	+380,000		+380,000
Total	382,156,000	262,352,000	391,990,000	374,940,000	−7,216,000	+112,588,000	−17,050,000
HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES LOANS AND INSURANCE	11,096,000	20,143,000	20,143,000	20,143,000	+9,047,000		
EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND STATISTICS							
National Institute of Education	53,389,000	53,645,000	53,389,000	55,614,000	+2,225,000	+1,969,000	+2,225,000
National Center for Educational Statistics	8,589,000	8,747,000	8,589,000	8,589,000		−158,000	
Total	61,978,000	62,392,000	61,978,000	64,203,000	+2,225,000	+1,811,000	+2,225,000
EDUCATIONAL, RESEARCH, AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS							
Grants to American institutions	960,000	516,000	516,000	516,000	−444,000		
Total	960,000	516,000	516,000	516,000	−444,000		
LIBRARIES AND LEARNING RESOURCES							
Public libraries:							
Services	60,000,000		60,000,000	60,000,000		+60,000,000	
Interlibrary cooperation	11,520,000		11,520,000	11,520,000		+11,520,000	
College library resources	1,920,000		1,920,000	1,920,000		+1,920,000	
Training and demonstrations	880,000		880,000	880,000		+880,000	
Research libraries	5,760,000		5,760,000	6,000,000	+240,000	+6,000,000	+240,000
Total	80,080,000		80,080,000	80,320,000	+240,000	+80,320,000	+240,000
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS							
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND	5,000,000	4,924,000	5,000,000	5,000,000		+76,000	
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF:							
Educational programs	23,300,000	26,297,000	26,300,000	26,300,000	+3,000,000	+3,000	
Construction	3,000,000				−3,000,000		
Total, National Technical Institute for the Deaf	26,300,000	26,297,000	26,300,000	26,300,000		+3,000	
GALLAUDET COLLEGE:							
College programs	32,310,000	33,910,000	33,910,000	33,910,000	+1,600,000		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1982 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1982 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Model Secondary School for the Deaf	11,700,000	11,700,000	11,700,000	11,700,000			
Kendall Demonstration Elementary School	6,390,000	6,390,000	6,390,000	6,390,000			
Construction	1,600,000				−1,600,000		
Total	52,000,000	52,000,000	52,000,000	52,000,000			
Howard University:							
Academic program	109,594,000	123,094,000	123,094,000	123,094,000	+13,500,000		
Howard University hospital	22,106,000	22,106,000	22,106,000	22,106,000			
Construction	13,500,000				−13,500,000		
Total	145,200,000	145,200,000	145,200,000	145,200,000			
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Office for civil rights	45,038,000	44,868,000	44,868,000	44,868,000	−170,000		
DEPARTMENT MANAGEMENT, SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Program administration	222,850,000	217,900,000	217,900,000	217,900,000	−4,950,000		
Advisory committees	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000			
Program and management evaluation	2,350,000	2,350,000	2,350,000	2,350,000			
Subtotal, Federal funds	226,950,000	222,000,000	222,000,000	222,000,000	−4,950,000		
Trust funds	(576,000)		(576,000)		(−576,000)		(−576,000)
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Office of the Inspector General	11,994,000	12,840,000	12,840,000	12,840,000	+846,000		
Undistributed S&E reduction	−8,500,000				+8,500,000		
Total, Department of Education	14,612,047,000	9,890,245,000	14,278,966,000	15,017,746,000	+405,699,000	+5,127,501,000	+738,780,000
Federal funds	14,611,471,000	9,890,245,000	14,278,390,000	15,017,746,000	+406,275,000	+5,127,501,000	+739,356,000
Trust funds	(576,000)		(576,000)		(−576,000)		(−576,000)
TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES							
ACTION (domestic programs):							
Volunteers in Service to America:							
VISTA operations	16,000,000	231,000	11,831,000	8,000,000	−8,000,000	+7,769,000	−3,831,000
Service learning	1,757,000	1,830,000	1,757,000	1,830,000	+73,000		+73,000
Subtotal	17,757,000	2,061,000	13,588,000	9,830,000	−7,927,000	+7,769,000	−3,758,000

Older Americans volunteer programs:							
Foster Grandparents program	46,079,000	48,400,000	48,400,000	48,400,000	+2,321,000	.....	.....
Senior companion program	12,170,000	12,016,000	12,016,000	12,016,000	−154,000	.....	.....
Retired senior volunteer program	26,388,000	27,445,000	27,445,000	27,445,000	+1,057,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Older Volunteers	84,637,000	87,861,000	87,861,000	87,861,000	+3,224,000	.....	.....
Citizen participation and volunteer demonstration programs	1,809,000	1,984,000	1,809,000	1,984,000	+175,000	.....	+175,000
Program support	27,663,000	25,815,000	25,815,000	25,815,000	−1,848,000	.....	.....
Total, ACTION	131,866,000	117,721,000	129,073,000	125,490,000	−6,376,000	+7,769,000	−3,583,000
Corporation for Public Broadcasting:							
Fiscal year 1985 advance (current request) [36]	130,000,000	85,000,000	130,000,000	130,000,000	.....	+45,000,000	.....
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	24,552,000	20,190,000	21,721,000	21,321,000	−3,231,000	+1,131,000	−400,000
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	3,544,000	3,686,000	3,686,000	3,686,000	+142,000	.....	.....
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	674,000	.....	674,000	674,000	.....	+674,000	.....
National Commission on Student Financial Assistance	960,000	840,000	345,000	840,000	−120,000	.....	+495,000
National Labor Relations Board	117,600,000	133,000,000	124,045,000	124,045,000	+6,445,000	−8,955,000	.....
National Mediation Board	4,758,000	3,618,000	5,468,000	5,468,000	+710,000	+1,850,000	.....
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	7,092,000	6,316,000	6,316,000	6,316,000	−776,000	.....	.....
President's Commission on Ethical Problems in Medicine	1,749,000	.....	.....	.....	−1,749,000	.....	.....
Railroad Retirement Board:							
Dual benefits payments account	390,200,000	350,000,000	430,000,000	430,000,000	+39,800,000	+80,000,000	.....
Limitation on administration	(47,032,000)	(44,080,000)	(46,361,000)	(46,361,000)	(−671,000)	(+2,281,000)	.....
Milwaukee Railroad restructuring, administration	240,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	+10,000	.....	.....
Solider's and Airmen's Home (trust fund appropriation):							
Operation and maintenance	24,421,000	26,718,000	26,718,000	26,718,000	+2,297,000	.....	.....
Capital outlay	953,000	.....	.....	.....	−953,000	.....	.....
Total, related agencies:							
Federal funds	838,609,000	747,339,000	878,296,000	874,808,000	+36,199,000	+127,469,000	−3,488,000
Current year	708,609,000	662,339,000	748,296,000	744,808,000	+36,199,000	+82,469,000	−3,488,000
Fiscal year 1984 advance	130,000,000	85,000,000	130,000,000	130,000,000	.....	+45,000,000	.....
Trust funds	(47,032,000)	(44,080,000)	(46,361,000)	(46,361,000)	(−671,000)	(+2,281,000)	.....
SUMMARY							
Title I—Department of Labor:							
Federal funds	6,852,082,000	6,482,814,000	5,984,130,000	7,851,640,000	+999,558,000	+1,368,826,000	+1,867,510,000
Trust funds	(2,265,396,000)	(2,339,134,000)	(2,394,834,000)	(2,470,234,000)	(+204,838,000)	(+131,100,000)	(+75,400,000)
Title II—Deparment of Health and Human Services:							
Federal funds:							
Current year	62,435,266,000	56,930,363,000	58,245,443,000	61,617,802,000	−817,464,000	+4,687,439,000	+3,372,359,000
Fiscal year 1984 advance	.....	5,919,703,000	5,919,703,000	6,951,600,000	+6,951,600,000	+1,031,897,000	+1,031,897,000
Trust funds	(4,033,529,000)	(4,280,372,000)	(4,349,472,000)	(4,394,472,000)	(+360,943,000)	(+114,100,000)	(+45,000,000)
Title III—Department of Education:							
Federal funds	14,611,471,000	9,890,245,000	14,278,390,000	15,017,746,000	+406,275,000	+5,127,501,000	+739,356,000
Trust funds	(576,000)	.....	(576,000)	.....	(−576,000)	.....	(−576,000)
Title IV—Related agencies:							
Federal funds	838,609,000	747,339,000	878,296,000	874,808,000	+36,199,000	+127,469,000	−3,488,000
Trust funds	(47,032,000)	(44,080,000)	(46,361,000)	(46,361,000)	(−671,000)	(+2,281,000)	.....
Total, all titles:							
Federal funds	84,737,428,000	79,970,464,000	85,305,962,000	92,313,596,000	+7,576,168,000	+12,343,132,000	+7,007,634,000
Current year [37]	(84,607,428,000)	(73,965,761,000)	(79,256,259,000)	(85,231,996,000)	(+624,568,000)	(+11,266,235,000)	(+5,975,737,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1982 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1982 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
1984 advance		(5,919,703,000)	(5,919,703,000)	(6,951,600,000)	(+6,951,600,000)	(+1,031,897,000)	(+1,031,897,000)
1985 advance	(130,000,000)	(85,000,000)	(130,000,000)	(130,000,000)		(+45,000,000)	
Trust funds	(6,346,533,000)	(6,663,586,000)	(6,791,243,000)	(6,911,067,000)	(+564,534,000)	(+247,481,000)	(+119,824,000)
Not considered / previously appropriated in continuing resolution	(3,973,550,000)	(3,110,744,000)	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer
Federal funds	(3,943,536,000)	(3,069,277,000)	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer
Trust funds	(29,438,000)	(41,467,000)	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer	Defer
Current year budget authority (new:)[27]							
Mandatory	(60,226,848,000)	(55,546,823,000)	(54,406,756,000)	(60,223,313,000)	(−3,535,000)	(+4,676,490,000)	(+5,816,557,000)
Discretionary	(24,380,580,000)	(18,418,938,000)	(24,849,503,000)	(25,008,683,000)	(+628,103,000)	(+6,589,745,000)	(+159,180,000)

[1] Fiscal year 1983 estimate proposed for later transmittal; no budget request yet proposed under new legislation enacted Oct. 13, 1982. [2] Budget proposes legislation to merge these activities into the primary care block grant. [3] Authorization repealed Public Law 97–35. [4] 19 percent set-aside for programs of national significance, hemophilia and genetic diseases. [5] The budget proposed legislation to transfer the women, infants, and children program from the Department of Agriculture to the MCH block grant and included an additional $650 million for this activity. This request has been considered under the fiscal year 1983 agriculture appropriation, bill. [6] Fiscal year 1982 and fiscal year 1983 limitation included in Omnibus Reconciliation Act. [7] $82.5 million for this activity and related administrative costs requested in the President's budget under a new "health block grant" account not approved by the committee. [8] $433 million for this activity and related administrative costs originally requested under a new "health block grant" account not approved by the committee. [9] $433 million for this activity and related administrative costs originally requested under a new "health block grant" account not approved by the committee. [10] No limitation proposed for fiscal year 1983. [11] Funds for State and local administration proposed for transfer to new combined welfare administration block grant in fiscal year 1983 in President's budget not approved. [12] President's fiscal year 1983 budget assumes legislative savings of $1,883 million. [13] President's fiscal year 1983 budget assumes legislative savings of $139 million. [14] Includes medicare and medicaid funds not directly appropriated, but made available for PSRO. [15] Excludes $45 million made available in fiscal year 1983 by Public Law 97–248. [16] Does not include funds for State medicaid certifications. [17] President's budget assumes legislative savings of $270,400,000. [18] 2d year of 3-year phaseout. [19] Funds for State and local administration requested in combined welfare administration block grant in fiscal year 1983. [20] President's budget assumes legislative savings of $1,095,000,000. [21] President's fiscal year 1983 budget request assumes legislative savings of $120 million. [22] Authority for this proposed to be repealed by the President, but retained by the Congress. [23] President's fiscal year 1983 budget request assumes legislative savings of $145 million. [24] Currently an entitlement for fiscal year 1983 of $2,450,000,000. [25] Single consolidated request of $380.1 million in budget requests. [26] Also included here is request of $30,800,000 requested in budget under "Human Resources Research and Demonstrations." [27] Does not include $1,767,341,000 of fiscal year 1983 funds advanced in fiscal year 1982. [28] Proposed to be transferred to special education block grant. [29] Includes initial forward funding of $1,500,000. [30] Fiscal year 1983 estimate proposed for later transmittal. [31] Requires legislation. [32] Fiscal year 1983 estimate originally proposed under A/S for human development HHS; classified as mandatory by the House, but discretionary by the Senate. [33] Requires legislation. [34] Fiscal year 1983 estimate proposed for later transmittal. [35] Assumes legislative savings of $912,369,000 in fiscal year 1983. [36] Fiscal year 1982 appropriation advanced in fiscal year 1980 was $172 million, fiscal year 1983 appropriation advanced in fiscal year 1981 was $137 million, fiscal year 1984 appropriation advanced in fiscal year 1982 is $130 million. [37] Does not include fiscal year 1983 funds advanced in previous year; $1,787,341,000 for assistance payments and $137,000,000 for CPB.

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